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HINTS ON ESSAY-WRITING

Essay–writing is generally found difficult by students. It is because of the absence of proper guidance and the lack of self–confidence that most of the students fight shy of essay–writing.

1. Aim of essay–writing

The aim of keeping essay–writing in the curriculum is two–fold :

(1) To know whether you can think a little and can put your thoughts in proper order and (2) to know whether you can express your thoughts briefly in plain and simple English which every English–knowing man can easily understand.

2. Art of essay–writing

We are reminded of the famous couplet about the practice of writing :

True ease in writing comes by art not chance,
As those move easiest who have learned to dance.

—Pope

No art is acquired without patient practice, and much less the art of essay–writing. Practice in essay–writing involves work no doubt; and it is often tedious. But you have to write a number of essays before you begin to write with ease. Literary style is not acquired by reading only. You should try to imitate various authors by writing essays. It is only by the practice of writing that you can know how to write a good essay. Even the arrangement of various points of an essay is learnt by constant practice. Hence in one year you must write at least forty essays.

3. Structure of an essay

There are three parts of an essay :—

(i) Introduction. (ii) Exposition. (iii) Conclusion.

(i) Introduction

An essay should begin in an attractive manner. "First blow is half the success." Good introduction creates a favourable impression on the mind of a reader.

(ii) Exposition

This is the main part of an essay in which we develop it. It is different for different types of essays.

(iii) Conclusion

The essay should be sweetest at the close.

4. Unity of an essay

The whole essay must be well-knit. All its points must be arranged in proper order. Moreover its paragraphs should be properly linked.

5. Sense of proportion

You should try to maintain the proportion in your essay. If you are asked to write an essay on "A washerman", you may make a passing reference to his house. But instead of it if you devote a greater part of your essay to describing his house the quality of the essay would be poor.

In the same way you must keep your eyes on important points. You have to make a choice. If the matter at your disposal is more than sufficient, you should omit less important points.

Forms of different types of Essays

1.

The Form of Descriptive Essays.

Name

Introduction

I

Exposition

II — i. Description of the place,
or
i. Description of the person-body, dress, etc.

III — ii. Description of surrounding places or scenes.
or
ii. Description of his routine life.

IV — iii. The scene of the place on different occasions.
or
iii. Different phases of a person's life.

Conclusion

V

2.

The Form of Narrative Essays.

Name

Introduction

I

Exposition

II

i. Time and place of the event.

III

ii. Narration of incidents, if any.
iii. Reference to the people or to the connected place.

IV

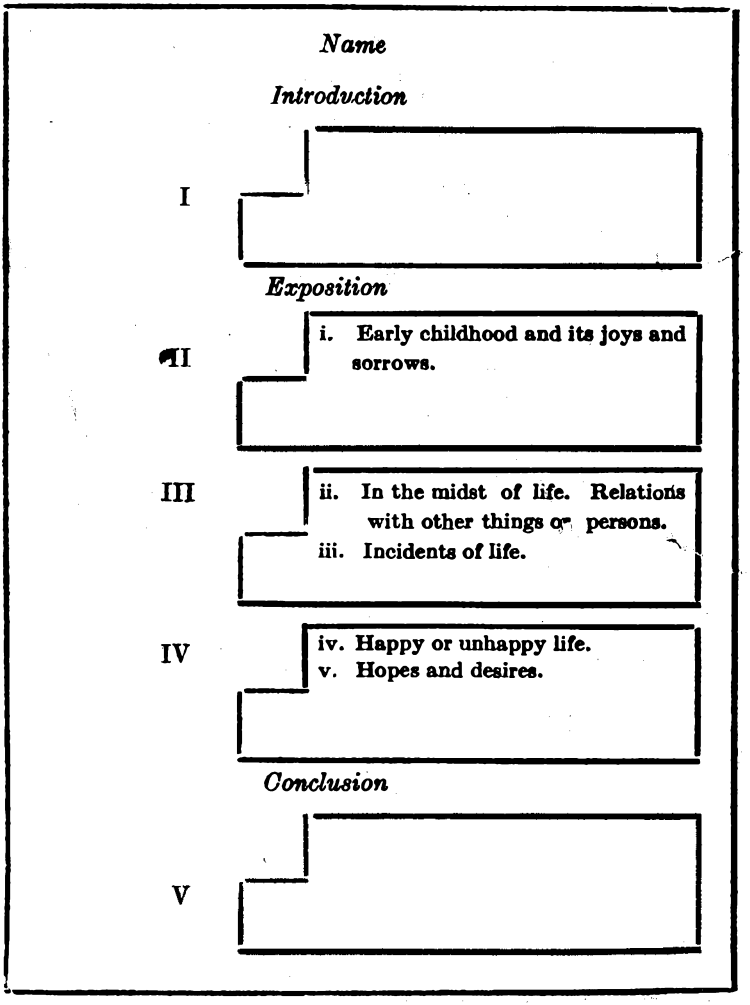
iv. What happened at last.
v. Impressions on the mind.

Conclusion

V

3.

The Form of Autobiography.



What you should do.

1. You must prepare your plan before the commencement of an essay by writing the points on the left hand page.
2. Cover up the subject in the introductory paragraph.
3. You should divide the essay in some paragraphs.
4. You should maintain the proportion of all points. You should be brief in writing.
5. You should try to have a variety in the form of sentences. You should try to have a variety of words.
6. You should be clear in your views. You should tell a plain thing plainly.
7. You should try to use simple and grammatically correct language.
8. Think of your personal experiences and narrate them.
9. You should maintain the *unity* of the essay and should avoid a haphazard manner of writing.
10. You should look to the sequence of tenses. If you write in the past tense, you must write the whole essay in the past tense.
11. You should be careful in the use of "shall" and "will".
12. You should be cautious about spelling. If you are not sure of the spelling of one word, use another word of the same sense.
13. You must be careful in punctuation. Commas, semicolons, full points, etc. should be used where necessary.
14. You must revise your essay twice.

What you should not do.

1. Do not attempt to define the theme of the essay.
2. Do not repeat the same idea.
3. You must not write in the shorthand style in which you talk.
4. You must not write many interrogative or exclamatory sentences.
5. You should not write imperative sentences.
6. You should not often use words such as firstly, secondly, thirdly, etc.
7. Do not select the easiest essay.
8. Do not write the essay last.
9. Do not use abbreviations like can't, don't, won't, etc.
10. Do not think whether the examiner will like a particular subject or not and do not worry whether the examiner will like your views or not.
11. Do not write a lengthy introduction.
12. Do not write much on subordinate points and do not ignore important points.
13. You should not write long sentences with many subordinate clauses.
14. Do not use bombastic words.

New Model Essays & Letters

1.

HOW OUR SCHOOL CELEBRATED INDEPENDENCE DAY

1. *Preparations on the 14th August.*
2. *Assembled in the compound.*
3. *Flag-salutation ceremony.*
4. *Our class-teacher's lecture.*
5. *Cultural programme.*
6. *Our Principal's lecture.*

This year our school celebrated Independence Day with great enthusiasm.

On the 14th of August we decorated our respective classes and our school compound with tri-coloured flags.

On the Independence Day we went to school at eight o'clock in the morning. All of us were asked to stand in the school compound for the flag-salutation ceremony. Then our sports teacher conducted the drill of the scouts.

Exactly at nine o'clock the Mayor of our city came there. He was welcomed by our school band and the scouts gave him a salute. Then he went to the flag post and pulled the string. When the flag began to flutter in the sky, all of us saluted it. After this he made a short speech and advised us to be brave and strong to protect the honour of our flag and our country. Then our national anthem was sung by five pupils and the ceremony came to an end.

We dispersed and went to our respective classes. There our class-teacher narrated the story of our country's freedom struggle. When this was over, we went to the hall of our school.

There was a cultural programme. At first a one-act play was staged. It depicted the sacrifice of a boy to save the honour of our country's flag. After this a song of unity was sung by the pupils of our school. They were dressed as inhabitants of different states of India and sang "We are one". The next item was folk-songs of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Assam, the Punjab, etc. All of us enjoyed it. It was followed by garbas and dances.

At the end of the function our Principal made a short speech. He advised us to love our mother-country, and resolve to take her to new heights. The function was over with cries of "Jai Hind".

As we left the hall, sweets were distributed among us. We left the school with joy in our hearts and with smiles on our faces.

Difficult Words

Celebrated–साजरा केला. Enthusiasm–उत्साह. Decorated–सजविले. Respective–आपापले. Tri-coloured–तिरंगी. Flag-salutation–ध्वजवंदन. Salute–वंदना; सलामी. Began to flutter–फडकूं लागला. National anthem–राष्ट्रीय गीत. Dispersed–पांगले. Narrated–वर्णन करून सांगणें. Freedom struggle–स्वातंत्र्य-संग्राम. Cultural programme–सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम. One-act play–एकांकी नाटक. Depicted–चित्र उभें केलें. Sacrifice–त्याग; आत्मभोग. Unity–एकता. Inhabitants–रहिवासी. Folksongs–लोकगीतें. Resolve–निश्चय करणें.

2.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SCOUT

1. *Does home-work.*
2. *Attends the drill.*
3. *Attends the school.*
4. *How he plays.*
5. *How he helps others.*
6. *Works as a volunteer.*
7. *Reads lessons.*

In the morning a scout does home-work. Then he goes to school to take part in the drill and to learn new lessons about scouting.

Thereafter he goes home, takes food and returns to the school. In the class he is very attentive. He does not talk with any boy and does not make mischief. If his teacher wants some book or some map, he runs to bring it.

During the recess, he plays a game with others. Even in the game he does not quarrel with anybody and acts like a sportsman.

If he sees a boy injured, he leaves the game and runs to him. Then he takes him to the office and gets him treated. If he is to be sent home, he takes him there.

When the school closes, he goes home. While going home, if he sees a blind man fumbling to cross the road, he helps him in doing so. If there is an accident, he is the first person to rush to the injured man. He gives him first-aid and helps the police in removing him to the hospital.

He reaches home and puts on his uniform. Exactly at the fixed time he reaches the maidan where a public meeting is to be held. There he works as a volunteer and keeps order.

When the meeting is over, he returns home and takes food. After taking rest for some time, he sits at his table to read lessons. Even at this time, if a neighbour wants his help, he renders it with joy.

Thus a scout remains busy throughout the day. He finds joy in the service of others.

Difficult Words

Drill–कवाईत. Attentive–दक्ष. Recess–मधली सुट्टी. Fumbling–चाचपडत चालणारा. Accident–अपघात. First aid–प्राथमिक इलाज. Uniform–गणवेष. Exactly–बरोबर. Volunteer–स्वयंसेवक. Keeps order–व्यवस्था ठेवितो. Renders–देतो. Service–सेवा.

3.

AN EVENING IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

1. *The sky.*
2. *Returning cattle.*
3. *Ringing of the bell.*
4. *Birds.*
5. *Persons returning home.*
6. *People in the village.*

Last year I had been to my friend's village. One day we went for a walk in the evening. While returning I saw many sights which I still remember.

The sky in the west became orange-coloured. Within a few minutes my eyes fell on the thin boat-like moon. A star twinkled near her. When I looked in the east, clouds of darkness seemed to gather slowly.

Just behind us came a herd of cattle. Some of them were bellowing. A shepherd with a stick in his hand followed them. He shouted and whistled to keep his cattle in control. We remained on one side of the road and allowed them to go. They went straight to a water-trough and began to drink water.

When we came near a temple, we heard its bell ringing. It was the time for worship. Many persons went there to worship the deity.

At some distance there were many trees. Birds from different parts came to their nests on these trees. They were happy to meet their little ones and sang sweet songs. Just near the trees I saw five peacocks in a field. They raised their tails like fans and danced with joy.

Farmers came from distant farms with their ploughs and bullocks. Some bullock-carts also came running. Women with pitchers on their heads were hurriedly entering the village. A wood-cutter with a load of wood on his head passed by.

The blacksmith was about to close his shop. At the village

chowra, we saw a few old persons. They were idly talking about village affairs. Then came the last bus. A few passengers got down from it.

Now the day's activity came to an end. Everybody was going home to take food and complete rest.

Difficult Words

Sights-दृश्यें. Orange-coloured-नारंगी रंगाचें. Twinkled-लुकलुकत होता. To gather-गोळा होणें. Herd-कळप. Cattle-गुरेंढोरें. Bellow-हंबरणें. Shepherd-धनगर. Whistled-शिट्टी वाजवीत होता; शीळ घालीत होता. Control-ताबा. Watertrough-पाण्याचें टांकें. Nests-घरटीं. Little ones-पिलें. Peacocks-मोर. Ploughs-नांगर. Pitchers-घट. Hurriedly-घाईघाईनें. Woodcutter-लांकुडतोड्या. Blacksmith-लोहार. Affair-बाबती. Activity-प्रवृत्ति. Complete-संपूर्ण.

4.

HALF AN OUR IN A BUSY BAZAAR

1. *People in the bazaar.*
2. *Its traffic.*
3. *Incident of a boy.*
4. *An old man had fainted.*
5. *Its shops.*
6. *Advertisers in the bazaar.*
7. *An incident.*

Yesterday I went to a busy bazaar of my city for making purchases. I must have visited this bazaar often but on this occasion, I had ample time. So I observed everything carefully.

I saw hundreds of people moving in the bazaar to make purchases. There were men, women and children. Some were in hurry, while some were walking slowly.

Traffic in the bazaar was very thick. Auto-rickshaws and

motor-cars ran through crowds, making loud sounds of horns. Where the crowd was big, they became slow.

Hawkers moved with hand-carts selling different things, such as toys, handkerchiefs, etc. I saw a boy stopping near a toy hawker. He wanted to purchase a toy, while his parents refused to do so. So he did not move an inch from that place. At last his father had to buy a toy for him.

As I walked farther I saw a crowd of persons. On going near I saw an old man who had fainted. Some persons were trying to treat him.

In this bazaar there were shops of cloth, cutlery, caps, toys, etc. There were tea-shops also. There was a steady flow of people in the bazaar. Tea-shops and cold-drink shops were very busy. There were crowds near the hand-carts of hawkers.

While I was watching these people, I saw a few persons. One had a drum in hand, another was distributing advertisements; a third had put on a king's dress and had a sword in his hand. They were advertising a picture.

Suddenly I heard shouts of persons who were quarrelling. I went to the trouble-spot and found that a customer wanted to return a sari to a merchant, while the latter refused to take it back. Soon a crowd gathered there and some of them sided with the customer. The merchant, then, took back the sari and returned the amount.

Now I remembered that I had to make purchases. Finishing my work soon, I ran home.

Difficult Words

Purchases–खरेदी. Ample–पुष्कळ. Observed–न्याहाळलें. Hurry–घाई. Traffic–वाहातूक. Thick–दाट. Auto-rickshaws–फटफटी गाडी. Had fainted–मूर्च्छित पडला होता. Treat–शुश्रूषा करणें. Hand-carts–हातगाडी. Advertise–जाहिरात देणें. Suddenly–एकाएकीं. Trouble-spot–भांडणाची जागा. Sided with–चा पक्ष घेतला.

5.

MY EXPERIENCES IN A HOSPITAL

1. *I was taken to a hospital after an accident.*
2. *How I was treated.*
3. *Its staff.*
4. *Its arrangements.*

Three months ago I was involved in a motor-accident. It knocked me down, but fortunately it did not run over me.

Immediately a crowd gathered around me and one of them took me in a taxi to the Civil Hospital. As I had injuries on my head, hands and feet, I was bleeding profusely.

Soon I was admitted and kept in a ward. A nurse came, washed my wounds and bandaged them. Then my clothes were changed. That kind gentleman took my address, ran to my house and informed my parents of the accident. Within a short time they came to the hospital. At that time I was feeling giddy. So they called the nurse. She gave me an injection. After some time I was taken to the operation theatre. There the surgeon performed an operation on my head. When this was over I was taken to my ward.

Next day I had vomits. A doctor who was on duty gave me an injection. After some time I felt better. Two days passed without any trouble. On the third day I got fever. The doctor examined me and prescribed a medicine. Within two days I was free from fever.

This hospital is well-situated. It has many wards and in every ward there are forty beds. There are many nurses and there is a matron. All the nurses are kind. They treat the patients regularly and properly. Whenever a patient becomes unwell, a nurse runs to his bed. The doctors who visit the hospital are kind and sympathetic. They hear the patients and prescribe medicines. The ward-boys are clean and well-dressed. They change our clothes, bedsheets, etc. regularly. Above all the food

is pure and tasty. The cook himself comes to serve food. He is a jolly fellow and makes you forget your pain.

When I became somewhat better, I was allowed by the doctor to walk. So once I took a round in the hospital. It has a big x-ray room, where x-ray photos of patients are taken. There is another hall where blood, urine, etc. of patients are examined. There is a blood-bank where bottles of blood are kept. Blood needed by any patient is brought from here.

In every ward there is a cupboard where medicines are kept. Nurses prepare drugs from those for every patient.

After a fortnight I became quite all right. So I was allowed to go home. My stay in this hospital was quite comfortable. If all our hospitals were like this, patients would be rapidly cured.

Difficult Words

Was involved–सांपडला गेला होता. Knocked–धक्का दिला; धडक मारली. Fortunately–सुदैवानें. Immediately–ताबडतोब. Gathered–गोळा झाले. Injuries–इजा. Was bleeding–रक्तस्राव होत होता. Profusely–पुष्कळ. Bandaged–मलमपट्टी केली. Was feeling giddy–चक्कर येत होती. Operation–शस्त्रक्रिया. Vomits–ओकाऱ्या. Prescribed–(औषधें) लिहून देतात. Well-situated–सोयीस्कर जागेंतलें. Regularly–नियमितपणें. Properly–योग्य रीतीनें. Sympathetic–मायाळू; स्नेहभावना असलेला. Rapidly–झपाट्यानें.

6.

A BRAVE DEED

1. *Heavy rain.*
2. *Rising waters.*
3. *A woman and her daughter in difficulties.*
4. *A youth saved them.*
5. *Took them to their house.*

It was monsoon. One day there was heavy rain. So our town was full of water. The river near our town was flooded. At

that time a woman and her daughter were walking home. Before they entered the town, they saw people running here and there. When they looked back they saw waters of the river rushing after them.

There was no house nearby, so they ran and cried for help. At that time a youth of my town saw them from a distance. Fortunately he had a rope in his hand. He threw one end of the rope, shouting, "Hold this rope tightly." Then he ran to the nearby tree and rapidly climbed up. Soon he tied the other end of the rope to a branch of the tree.

Now the mother and the daughter caught hold of the rope. But they were dragged by the floods upto the tree near which the youth was standing. The youth shouted, "Don't be afraid, hold the rope tightly." When they approached him, he caught hold of them. But the force of water was very great.

The girl was about to be carried away, but he saved her with great difficulty. Then with the help of the rope he took them on a thick branch of the tree. There they remained for the whole night. Next day the force of waters decreased. So the youth got down from the tree and swam to the town.

He procured a boat from somewhere and took it to the tree. After tying the boat to the trunk of the tree he brought the woman and her daughter down.

All the three persons sat in the boat. Then the youth rowed the boat to the town and took them to their house. While leaving the boat, they thanked the youth with tears in their eyes.

Difficult Words

Was flooded–ला पूर आला होता. Fortunately–सुदैवानें. Rapidly–झपाट्यानें. Branch–फांदी. Were dragged–खेंचले गेले. Tightly–घट्ट. Approached–जवळ आले. Force–जोर. Decreased–ओसरला. Procured–मिळविली; पैदा केली. Trunk–बुंधा. Rowed–वल्हविली.

7.

UNEXPECTED RAIN

1. *I went for a walk.*
2. *I met a friend.*
3. *Atmosphere was changed.*
4. *Sudden shower of rain.*
5. *Surrounding scenes.*

One Sunday evening I went for a walk on the river-side. It was the month of August, but the sky was clear. So I did not take an umbrella with me.

While I was walking near the bank of the river, I met my friend. So we walked together. We were so much engrossed in conversation that we did not know how much we had walked.

When the sun was about to set, I looked at the sky. It was overcast with dark clouds. Fearing that it would rain, we turned our footsteps. Soon the breeze became cool. Now rainfall was certain. So we walked hurriedly. Within five minutes it rained. As we were without any protection, we ran to a nearby temple. There we stood under the roof of its entrance. The shower became heavy.

Those who had come for a walk ran to different places. Some ran towards us and some stood under trees. A few boys felt happy and danced with joy.

Cows and buffaloes who were returning home were in search of a shelter. Streams of water began to flow. Puddles of water were formed. Farmers were going home with their ploughs and bullocks. Poor men and women walked fast with nothing to protect them.

While we were thus standing was saw a peacock. It raised its artistic feathers and danced with joy. Other birds flew to their nests and sat there in comfort.

When I looked at the river, I found the speed of its waters

increasing. One or two boats were moving in it. A few boats came to its bank and passengers ran from it for protection.

After half an hour the rain stopped and we went home.

Difficult Words

Were engrossed–दंग होतों; गढून गेलों होतों. Conversation–गप्पागोष्टी. Was overcast–आच्छादलें गेलें. Breeze–वारा. Hurriedly–घाईघाईनें. Protection–रक्षण. Roof–छप्पर. Entrance–प्रवेशद्वार. Puddles–डबकीं. Ploughs–नांगर. Bullock–बैल. Peacock–मोर. Artistic–कलात्मक. Feathers–पिसारा. Comfort–सुख. Passengers–उतारू.

8.

ONE HOUR IN THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

1. *I went there to read.*
2. *My friend and I referred "Book of Knowledge".*
3. *How a few boys created disturbance.*
4. *My class-teacher came there.*

Our school has a big library. It has many cupboards containing thousands of books. There are many periodicals also.

Once I went to the library to read after school hours. I went to the big table in the centre. There were many periodicals lying on it. I took up one of them and began to read it. It was a magazine from New York. It contained a description of school life in U. S. A. When I saw pictures of a school, its class-room, its play-ground, etc., I became eager to go there. Then I took a magazine of Japan. There were wonderful pictures of its mountains, lakes, factories, houses, bazaars, etc.

While I was thus reading periodicals, a friend of mine came there. He wanted to refer the "Book of Knowledge." We took permission of the clerk and opened a cup-board. Taking out a part of that book we went through its pages. Soon we came across the portion which my friend wanted to find. He read it and wrote down something in his note-book. This was a wonderful book. It

had many parts. When my friend left the library I took out another part of that book and turned over its pages. It was really a mine of knowledge. While I was reading it another friend of mine came to me and asked me to go to the play-ground, but I politely declined to do so.

At some distance from me sat another boy. He was writing something in his note-book. Soon his friends came. They began to talk. As they disturbed others, the clerk asked them to leave the library.

After a few minutes my class-teacher came there. He showed me a geographical magazine and advised me to read it regularly. Then he showed me a cupboard which contained biographies and interesting books on modern topics.

Thereafter I spent about fifteen minutes in reading other magazines and went home.

Difficult Words

Periodicals–नियतकालिकें. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक; विस्मयावह. Permission–परवानगी; अनुज्ञा. Part–भाग. Portion–विभाग. Mine–खाण. Politely–नम्रपणें. Declined–नकार दिला. Distance–अंतर. Disturbed–त्रास दिला. Regularly–नियमितपणें. Interesting–मजेदार. Modern–अर्वाचीन. Topics–विषय.

9.

ONE HOUR NEAR A SCHOOL PLAYGROUND

1. *I went to the playground.*
2. *Students played cricket.*
3. *Others played foot-ball.*
4. *Once more cricket was played.*
5. *A quarrel and a fight.*

Last week I went to the playground of my school. As I was not feeling well, I did not play any game, but watched others playing games. There were many boys near the playground.

All of them wanted to play games. But this was not possible. So there was a dispute among them.

At last it was decided that students of lower standards should be allowed to play cricket for some time. Soon they started the game. watched their game. On the whole they played well. But a fast ball injured a batsman. He fell down on the ground. All the players ran to him. I also went there to help them. Then a boy ran to the bazaar to bring ice. It was applied to his head and he felt better.

Then other boys came on the scene. They played the game of foot-ball. Soon the game became exciting. There was a tough struggle. Then a boy hit the ball in such a way that it went straight into the goal. It was a wonderful hit. There were shouts and claps of joy. They wanted to continue the game, but others were waiting for their turn. So some of them went outside the play-ground and began to play there.

Once more cricket was played on the ground by other boys. The game was brisk and run-getting was quick. Once a batsman sent the ball beyond the boundary. It was really a fine stroke. On another occasion a boy had a wonderful catch with a single hand.

While they were still playing, the foot-ball from outside came and struck on the head of the batsman. He lost sight of the ball and was out. This led to a quarrel between the cricket players and the foot-ball players.

The wordy fight was about to lead to a hand-to-hand fight. But at that very moment our games teacher happened to come there. At his very sight, ended the fight. The boys behaved as if nothing had happened.

The teacher talked with the boys about the various games they played. It was now sunset. So all the boys left the play-ground.

Difficult Words

Dispute—भांडण. Was applied—लावण्यांत आला. Exciting - रोमांचक. Tough struggle—अटीतटीचा सामना. Brisk—

झपाट्याचा. Stroke—फटका. Occasion—प्रसंग. Struck—लागला. Lost sight of—नजरेबाहेर गेला. Wordy fight—शब्दाशब्दी. Hand-to-hand—लढालढी; झोंबाझोंबी. Behaved—वागले.

10.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A STREET SINGER

1. *Takes tea and breakfast.*
2. *Tunes new songs.*
3. *Visits different places.*
4. *Takes food.*
5. *Sings in a public place.*
6. *Hears gramophone records or radio music.*

A street singer is an idle person. He gets up late in the morning. After some time he goes to a tea-shop and takes breakfast and tea.

Now he takes up his harmonium and tunes a few popular songs. It is a tedious work and takes a long time. He even asks his wife and small daughter to sing those songs.

After a lot of practice, all the three visit different streets. The street singer plays on the harmonium, while his wife and daughter sing. When they are tired, he sings a song and plays on the harmonium. When a song is over, he salutes all those who hear his song. They throw coins which his daughter collects.

At noon they go home. The street singer's wife cooks food and he helps her. After taking food, he sleeps for some time. Then he tries new songs on his harmonium. His wife also joins him.

In the evening he goes to a public place. There he sits with his harmonium and all the three sing one after another. After every song, people throw some coins. He sits here till night-fall.

Once more he visits different streets and pleases common

people with his music. If somebody calls him to his house, he sings a few songs there. Here he gets about a rupee.

At about 10 o'clock he returns home. There is no time to cook food. So he buys something from the bazaar and all the three take it.

The day's work is over. But he does not like to go to bed. He goes to some hotel to hear gramophone records or radio music. Thus he learns new songs. Thereafter he returns home and goes to bed.

Difficult Words

Tunes–गाणें वसविते. Tedious–कंटाळवाणें. Collects–एकत्र गोळा करतो. Public place–सार्वजनिक जागा.

11.

REPUBLIC DAY

1. *I put up the national flag in my gallery.*
2. *Flag salutation in my school.*
3. *Flag salutation in my street.*
4. *Dinner.*
5. *I saw a big procession.*
6. *I went to see lights.*

On this year's Republic Day I got up in the early morning. First of all I put up our national flag in my gallery. Then I decorated my house with many tri-coloured paper flags.

At eight o'clock I went to school and took part in the parade. After this our Headmaster unfurled our national flag. When the flag ceremony was over, all of us went to the hall. There a powerful drama was staged by the pupils of our school.

At the end of the drama, our Headmaster and some teachers spoke on our struggle for independence and advised us to be always ready to guard our country at any cost.

From my school I went home. There was a flag salutation ceremony in our street. The oldest woman of our street unfurled

the flag. Hundreds of persons attended this function. My brother and I took part in it.

As it was a day of rejoicing, we had invited some guests to dinner. All of us enjoyed the feast.

In the afternoon I saw a big procession. Our leaders, Ministers, volunteers, scouts, homeguards and others took part in it. Decorated trucks showed our progress after independence.

At night I went to see the lights. Many buildings were decorated with lights. There were lights of different colours. It was really a festival of lights. Roads were overcrowded and it was difficult to walk. But I found pleasure in seeing lights. After three hours I returned home.

Thus the day of rejoicing was over.

Difficult Words

Decorated–शृंगारलें; सजविलें. Unfurled–मोकळा केला; हवेंत फडकाविला. Powerful–जोरदार. Was staged–प्रयोग करण्यांत आला. Struggle–लढाई. Guard–रक्षण करणें. Rejoicing–आनंद. Feast–मेजवानी. Procession–मिरवणूक. Progress–प्रगति. Festival–उत्सव.

12.

A CYCLE RACE

1. *Preparations.*
2. *Beginning of the race.*
3. *During the fifth round.*
4. *During the eighth round.*
5. *End.*

Last month a cycle race was arranged in the big plain near our city. It was a ten mile race. Twenty competitors took part in it.

The race was to start at 8 A. M. Soon after sun-rise people gathered from all directions to watch the race. The crowd increased. The whole atmosphere became tense. Competitors were ready with their bicycles.

There was a numerical figure on the back of each competitor so that people could easily mark him out.

No sooner was a shot fired than all the competitors were on their bicycles. Some of them pedalled fast, while others moved slowly. First three rounds were uneventful. In the fourth round No. 6 gained the lead. No. 10 and No. 11 were just behind him.

During the fifth round No. 15 fell down and was carried away. Now the race became lively. Everyone tried to go ahead. People clapped and shouted "Quick," "Quick". Positions of competitors were rapidly changing. Still No. 6 held his position. No. 1 was second and No. 17 was third. Everyone expected that No. 6 would win the race. So people encouraged him with shouts of "Bravo".

During the eighth round No. 6 became thirsty. He drank a glassful of water as he raced along. By that time No. 9 darted like an arrow and was close behind No. 6. In the ninth round they cycled neck to neck. Now No. 6 felt tired. He took a cup of water and perspired. His feet moved mechanically. But in the tenth round No. 9 made an all-out effort to win the race. His bicycle tore along with the speed of wind. To the surprise and joy of all he won the race.

Drums were beaten and bugles were sounded. Many persons ran to the hero of the day and garlanded him.

It was a wonderful race, full of surprises and thrills.

Difficult Words

Competitors–स्पर्धक. Directions–दिशा. Tense–तंग. Numerical figure–(संख्येंतील) आंकडा. Make out–ओळखून काढणें. Shot–बंदूक वगैरेचा बार. Pedalled–पाय मारले. Uneventful–घडामोडी नसलेले. Gained the lead–पुढें सरसावला. Lively–चैतन्ययुक्त. To go ahead–पुढें जाणें. Positions–जागा; क्रम. Rapidly–झपाट्यानें. Held his position–जागा राखली; क्रम राखला. Encouraged–उत्तेजन दिलें. Bravo–शाबास. Glassful–पेलाभर.

Raced along-झपाट्यानें पुढें गेला. Darted like an arrow-तीरासारखा पुढें गेला. Close behind-अगदीं जवळ. Neck to neck-अगदीं खेटून; मागोमाग. Perspired-घामानें निथळला. Mechanically-यंत्रासारखा. All out effort-जीव तोडून प्रयत्न (केला). Tore along-हिसक्यानें पुढें निघाली. Hero-विजेता. Surprises-आश्चर्यें. Thrills-रोमांचकारी प्रसंग.

13.

HOW I SPENT A SUNDAY

1. *Read Bhagwad Geeta.*
2. *Took part in "Cleanliness Week".*
3. *Read lessons.*
4. *Helped my mother.*
5. *Went to hear a lecture.*
6. *Went for a walk.*
7. *Sat talking in the house.*

Last Sunday I got up early in the morning and took my bath. Then I read a few slokas from Bhagwad Geeta.

At eight o'clock I went to the house of a social worker. There were many youths like me. As it was the last day of the "Cleanliness Week", we cleaned the remaining streets of our town. This took about two hours. Then we went to the river and bathed.

When I reached home, it was noon. Dinner was ready and members of my family were waiting for me. So we sat together to take food. We talked as we ate and even cut jokes.

After taking food I took rest for half an hour.

Then I finished the home-work. When that was over, I revised the lessons which had been taught during the week.

Now I was free. So I read a newspaper and one or two articles from a magazine. By that time two friends of mine came to see me. As it was tea-time, we took tea and conversed on many topics.

When they left my house, I helped my mother in arranging things in the house. She sent me to the bazaar to buy a few household things.

In the evening I went to the town-library to hear the lecture of a bhoodan worker. It was a nice lecture.

When the lecture was over, I went for a walk with my friends. After about an hour I returned home. Having taken food, all the members of my family sat together and talked about so many matters.

Thus I spent that Sunday in work and joy.

Difficult Words

Social worker–समाजसेवक. Finished–पुरें केलें. Revised–उजळणी केली. Articles–लेख. Conversed–चर्चा केली. Topics–विषय. Arrange–व्यवस्थित लावणें. House-hold–घरांत लागणाऱ्या.

14.

ON A DIWALI DAY

1. *Went to the temple.*
2. *Went to the bazaar for purchases.*
3. *Dinner.*
4. *Saw a picture.*
5. *Laxmi-Puja and thereafter.*
6. *Went to see lights.*

Last year I celebrated the Diwali day with great joy.

The morning was cool and pleasant. I was in a happy mood. Having put on new clothes, I went to a temple and had darshan of God. While leaving the temple, I gave a few coins to the beggars sitting near it.

When I went home my mother sent me to the bazaar to bring sweets, dry fruits, etc. Just before noon my two sisters and their children came for dinner. We had two guests. All of us sat in a circle to take food. At this time, we felt that we were enjoying a picnic.

In the afternoon we youngsters went to see a picture. It was a nice picture with a fine story. Its songs were sweet and dances were artistic. In the interval we took ice-cream. The end of the picture was pleasing. When we left the theatre all of us were in a happy mood

From there we went home. Here we changed our clothes and went to my shop. Many of our relatives and friends came there. After some time Laxmi-Puja was performed.

When it was over, sweets were distributed. Then followed ice-cream and cold-drinks. My father had brought plenty of crackers. So all of us lighted them. Now we were in true Diwali mood. This lasted for about an hour.

Thereafter we went home and took food. By that time my friends came to my house. All of us went to see the lights. The whole city was in a festive mood. Every shop was decorated with lights. Everywhere there were sounds of crackers.

At mid-night I returned home. My parents and elder brother were still awake and were discussing the plans for the New Year Day.

Difficult Words

Celebrated–साजरा केला. Pleasant–मजेदार. Dry fruits–सुका मेवा. Picnic–वनभोजन. Artistic–कलात्मक. Interval–मधली सुटी. Happy mood–आनंदाच्या मनस्थितींत. Was performed–करण्यांत आली. Were distributed–वांटण्यांत आली. Plenty–पुष्कळ. Crackers–फटाके. Lighted–लावले, वाजवले. Lasted–चाललें. Festive–आनंदी, उत्साही. Was decorated–शृंगारण्यांत आलें होतें.

15.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A TAILOR

1. *Begins stitching work.*
2. *Does repairing work.*
3. *Takes food.*
4. *Goes to a customer's house.*

5. *Satisfies other customers.*
6. *Asks some of them to come next day.*
7. *Goes to a customer to get money.*
8. *Buys medicines.*

A tailor gets up early in the morning. After taking tea, he does some stitching work in his room.

Then he goes to his shop and opens his cup-board. He takes out a few small pieces of cloth. At first he cuts them according to measurements. Then he sits near his sewing machine and begins the work of stitching. In this work he is very careful and rarely makes a mistake.

When a relative comes to see him, he orders a cup of tea. He talks with him and at the same time he continues his work.

When that gentleman goes, a customer comes with a torn shirt and asks him to repair it. He does that work at that very moment. Now he feels tired. So he smokes a bidi and rests for a few minutes.

Then comes another customer. He brings a coat with broken buttons. The tailor removes them and stitches new buttons.

At noon he goes home to take food. After taking rest for some time, he returns to his shop. As he has to finish a lot of work, he hurries up. But soon here is a call from a rich customer. He goes to his house and takes measurements.

When he returns to his shop, he finds one or two customers waiting for him. He gives them delivery of their clothes and gets from them his stitching charges. After some time another customer brings an urgent work. He promises to finish it after three days.

Work goes on increasing, but he is not able to finish it in time. This makes him anxious.

Along with work he has his own worries. As he has to pay the rent of his room, he is in need of money. So he goes to a rich customer's shop and collects his bill.

Once more he takes up stitching work. He finishes a cloth or two. He has called two or three customers in the evening and is eager to finish the work. When they come in the evening, their clothes are not ready. So he begs their pardon and calls them on the next day.

In the meanwhile he remembers that he has to buy some medicines for his daughter. So he goes to the bazaar and buys them.

To make up for the loss of time he works till late at night. After doing sufficient work he goes home.

Difficult Words

Measurements–माप. Sewing machine–शिवण्याचें यंत्र. Stitch–शिवणें, टांके घालणें. Rarely–क्वचितच. Continues–चालू ठेवतो. Repair–दुरुस्त करणें. Hurries up–घाई करतो. Urgent–घाईचें. Anxious–चिंतातुर. Worries–काळज्या. To make up for–गेलेला वेळ भरून काढण्यासाठीं. Sufficient–पुरेसें.

16.

A WALK ON THE RIVERSIDE

1. *We went to the riverside.*
2. *What we saw on the way.*
3. *We saw sailing boats.*
4. *We saw scenes of nature.*
5. *We heard a song.*
6. *Return.*

One evening I went for a walk with my friends on the river-side. The sky was clear and cloudless. Cool breeze was blowing. We talked and joked as we walked.

On the way we saw a sadhu sitting on the bank in deep meditation. At some distance we saw a blind beggar. He was singing a song with a begging bowl in his hand. Pitying him, I gave him a pice. Near the steps we saw some boys bathing in the river. Some women were washing clothes and a few were filling

their pitchers with water. At a distance was a Brahmin standing in the river and praying to God with folded hands.

While we were walking along the bank, we saw many boats sailing on the river. The boats with sails moved fast; boats without sails were being rowed with oars. The whole scene was wonderful.

In this way we must have walked for about half an hour. When we reached a big tree, we sat under it watching the scenes of nature. The sun was setting behind the distant hills. At that very moment we saw a flight of white birds going to their nests.

When we were about to return, we heard some boatmen singing from the nearby boat. It was a sweet song which attracted us. So we sat there for some time. This song made our hearts dance with joy. When the song was over, we started to go home.

Now it was darkness. But as the road was straight, we found no difficulty in walking. However a dog near a hut barked at us. Within a few minutes the moon rose in the east and filled our hearts with joy. One of us sang a song welcoming the moon.

On the way we met an old man of our town. He walked with us and narrated some interesting anecdotes about the river and the temples built on its banks.

After some time we reached home fully refreshed.

Difficult Words

Breeze–वाऱ्याची झुळुक. Joked–थट्टामस्करी करीत होता. Meditation–ध्यान. Begging bowl–भिक्षापात्र. Sails–शिडें. Were being rowed with oars–वल्हविल्या जात होत्या. Scene–देखावा, दृश्य. Wonderful–अजब, आश्चर्यकारक. Distant–दूरच्या. Moment–क्षण. Flight–थवा. Nests–घरटीं. Attracted–आकर्षिलें. Narrated–सांगितल्या. Interesting–रसाळ. Anecdotes–दंतकथा, जुन्या गोष्टी. Refreshed–ताजातवाना झालेला.

17.

AN AIR-CRASH

1. *An aeroplane dashed against a tree.*
2. *People ran towards the place of accident.*
3. *We tried to save a youth.*
4. *Doctors and nurses came.*
5. *Dead bodies and luggage were removed.*
6. *How I was upset.*

A few days ago I was walking on a road outside my town. At that time I saw an aeroplane coming down with speed. I was surprised to see this because my town had no aerodrome.

While I was thinking how it could be so, the plane swooped down with great speed and dashed against a tree with great force. It uprooted the tree, raced along and ran into a hill which stood nearby. It was smashed to pieces with a powerful flash and its passengers were thrown out of it.

At that time I was at a distance of about a hundred yards. I heard a tearing sound and then heard screams of passengers. But within a minute everything was silent.

Soon I ran towards the place of accident. Many other persons also ran to it from different sides. A police-van which was passing by that way came there. All of us ran to different victims without knowing what to do. What a tragic sight it was! Hands and feet of some were broken, while necks and hands of others were broken. Everybody was blood-stained and there were blood-marks all around.

When I approached a youth, he seemed to be alive. So I called others to help me. We took him to the police van, but he died within a minute.

Now doctors, nurses, police officers and other people came there. They brought with them medicines and other things. An ambulance car was also brought.

Most of the victims were dead. A boy of five seemed to be alive and was immediately sent to the hospital.

Suit-cases, hand-bags and many other things were lying scattered. They were gathered and were handed over to the police.

All the dead bodies were placed in different vans and were sent to the hospital. The luggage was put in trucks and was taken to the police station.

After five hours I went home. I became very sad. After taking my bath, I sat in my chair thinking of the great tragedy. On that night I did not take food nor did I get sleep.

Difficult Words

Air-crash–विमानअपघात. Aerodrome–विमानघर. Swooped down–खालीं कोसळलें. Dashed–भादळलें. Uprooted–मुळासकट उपटून टाकलें. Raced along–वेगानें पुढें सरकलें. Ran into–च्या आंत घुसलें. Was smashed to pieces–चा चक्काचूर झाला. Flash–चमकारा. Tearing–कानठळया बसविणारा; कान फाडणारा. Screams–किंकाळया. Accident–अपघात. Victims–अपघातांत सांपडलेलीं माणसें. Tragic–करुण. Blood-stained–रक्तानें माखलेलीं. Approached–जवळ गेलों. Ambulance car–रोग्याला किंवा जखमी माणसाला न्यावयाची मोटारगाडी. Immediately–लगेच. Suit-cases–कपड्यांच्या पेट्या. Were lying scattered–अस्ताव्यस्त पडलेली होतीं. Luggage–सामानसुमान. Truck–खटारा; मालगाडी.

18.

A COUNTRY FAIR
OR
A VILLAGE FAIR

1. *When I visited it.*
2. *Various shops.*
3. *The villagers I saw.*
4. *In the tent of a magician.*
5. *Entertainment in the fair.*

6. *Chorus song, wrestling duels, etc.*
7. *Evening scene.*

Last year I had been to my maternal uncle's house. He stays in a village.

At that time a fair was held near it. So we went to see it in the afternoon.

There were rows of shops. We stopped near different shops to see the things sold in them. In one shop there were toys. There was a dancing doll. As I liked it, I bought it for my younger sister. From another shop I bought a tiny tea-set. When we came near a cloth-shop, we saw a crowd of villagers. They bought ready-made clothes for their children.

For the villagers the fair was like a festival. They were dressed in new clothes and were in a happy mood. With curious faces they moved from shop to shop. They walked slowly and bought many things from the shops. There was a heavy rush near tea-shops and sweetmeat shops.

Outside a tent a man was drumming. He spoke loudly and invited us to his tent. After buying tickets we entered the tent. There we saw some wonderful feats of magic. In another tent we saw a cow with five legs and a dog with two heads. There was a bullock who spoke words like a human being.

Behind these shops and tents there was a plain. There was a merry-go-round in its midst. We sat in it and enjoyed the fun. At some distance from it a juggler was showing his feats. There was a big crowd around him. We went there and saw his feats.

At a distance some village women were singing a chorus song. They moved round and round as they sang. After some time males also joined them. This was true village culture.

At one place we saw wrestling duels. Stout young villagers wrestled in pairs. This was a thrilling sight. When a villager defeated his rival, there were loud claps.

It was now evening. Lamps were lighted. The whole place looked like a fairy-land. Sweet sounds of flutes, shahnais and drums came from different directions.

At last we left the fair. It was full of life and joy.

Difficult Words

Rows–रांगा. Doll–बाहुली. Tiny–चिमुकला. Tea-set–चहा पिण्याच्या भांड्यांचा संच. Festival–उत्सव. Happy mood–उल्हसित वृत्ति. Curious–जिज्ञासू. Was drumming–नगारा वाजवीत होता. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक. Feats of magic–जादूचे प्रयोग. Merry-go-round–चक्र. In its midst–मध्यें. Juggler–गारुडी. Chorus song–संघगीत. Culture–संस्कृति. Fairy-land–परयांचा देश. Flutes–बांसऱ्या. Direction–दिशा. Wrestling–कुस्त्या. Duels–द्वन्द्व-युद्धें. Thrilling–रोमांचकारक. Rival–स्पर्धक. Loud claps–टाळ्यांचा कडकडाट.

19.

MY VISIT TO A GARDEN

1. *When I visited it.*
2. *Took rounds.*
3. *What people were doing.*
4. *I saw a fountain.*
5. *I sat under a tree.*
6. *Songs of birds, dance of peacocks.*

Yesterday I went to the municipal garden of my town. It is very big with plenty of trees and bushes.

On entering the garden, I began to take rounds. During these rounds I met a few acquaintances. For some time I stood talking with them. After bidding them good-bye, I resumed walking.

As I walked, I watched people sitting in different parts of the garden. Some were eating things which they had brought. Some children were playing the game of hide-and-seek or were throwing a ball at one another. Everybody looked fresh and happy.

At some distance I saw a crowd of people. They were watching the water fountain. I also stood there for some time. Cool breeze near it made me fresh. Waters of the fountain sparkled in the light of the sun and seemed to play with its rays.

When I was tired of walking, I sat under a tree. There I saw bushes and flowers dancing in the air. Sweet fragrance of flowers filled the air. It made my mind fresh. Some flowers were blue, some were white and some red. Their sight was wonderful.

After some time I heard the sweet song of a cuckoo. He flew here and there and sang as he flew. His song was thrilling and enchanting. I tried to see him, but could not do so. Other birds also sang sweet songs.

While I was about to leave the garden, I saw a pair of peacocks at some distance. They seemed to be in a playful mood and danced. I watched their dance for a few minutes and left the garden.

Difficult Words

Plenty–पुष्कळ. Bushes–झुडपें. Acquaintances–ओळखीचीं माणसें. Resumed–पुन्हां सुरू केले. Hide-and-seek–लपंडाव. Water-fountain–पाण्याचें कारंजें. Sparkled–चकमकत होतें. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक, विलक्षण. Cuckoo–कोकिळ पक्षी. Thrilling–रोमांचकारक. Enchanting–मोहक. Peacocks–मोर. Playful mood–खेळकर वृत्ती.

20.

MY GRANDMOTHER

1. *She is old but active.*
2. *Her rich store of experience and wisdom.*
3. *Her art of telling stories.*
4. *Her help in times of sickness.*
5. *She is old, but not old-fashioned.*

My grandmother is 75 years old; but she is still very active and healthy. Early in the morning she goes to the temple and

walks about two miles every day. She hates to remain idle. She is busy with one thing or another. She helps in cleaning grains, cutting vegetables and looking after children Though she is old, she never takes the support of a walking-stick. Her eyesight is good and she hears everything. Only her teeth are gone and she uses a denture.

My grandmother is very kind-hearted and affectionate. Our family is large. We are a dozen souls in the house. Among them I am the youngest. So I am the pet of my grandmother. My father and mother respect her and often take her advice.

In sickness she is our home doctor. She knows household medicines for many diseases. If there is pain in the stomach or pain in the ear, she suggests a medicine and on taking it everything is all right. Even our neighbours come to consult her whenever their children are taken ill.

She sings lullabies in a sweet voice. So a crying child soon falls asleep. She has a wonderful art of telling stories. I never go to bed without hearing a story from her. She has a big treasure of interesting stories. She knows by heart stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. She has also a big tales of fairy tales. Sometimes she tells us the heroic tales of Rana Pratap, Ashok, Vikram and Shivaji.

My grandmother is old, but she is not old-fashioned. She allows us to dress as we like. She gives us full freedom to do what we like. She never meddles in the affairs of others. When she has nothing to do, she sings bhajans to herself. She is religious-minded. Once I asked her to go with me to see a picture. She smiled and told me that her temple was her cinema.

Difficult Words

Healthy-निरोगी. Temple-देऊळ. Hates-तिरस्कार करते. Clean-साफ करणें. Cutting vegetables-भाजी चिरणें. Look after-सांभाळणें. Support-आधार. Denture-दांतांची कवळी. Kind-hearted-मायाळू. Affectionate-प्रेमळ. Souls-माणसें. Young-

est–सर्वांत लहान. Pet–आवडता. Respect–मान देतात. Advice–सल्लामसलत. Household–घरगुती. Consult–सल्ला घेणें. Lullabies–गाणीं, अंगाई गीतें. Treasure–संठा. Knows by heart–मुखोद्गत आहेत. Stock–संठा. Heroic–वीररसपूर्ण. Old-fashioned–जुन्या विचाराची. Meddle–तोंड खुपसणें; मध्यें पडणें. Religious minded–धर्मनिष्ठ.

21.

MY PET DOG

1. *His appearance.*
2. *I trained him.*
3. *He is very fond of me.*
4. *He carries messages, etc.*
5. *His illness.*
6. *How he became sad.*
7. *His virtues, etc.*

I am very fond of dogs. So last year I bought a dog. He belongs to an ordinary family. His colour is black and his eyes are brown. He is tall.

At first he was quite untrained. So I had to train him. I taught him how to obey orders, how to understand signs, how to remain clean and so on. In the beginning he barked at everybody. But gradually he learnt the art of knowing persons. Now he barks only at bad persons.

He likes members of my family. But he is very fond of me. When I go to school, he comes with me upto the street corner. Then he goes home. In the evening he comes to the street corner to receive me. He wags his tail and touches my hand. If I am late, he becomes anxious and on seeing me runs towards me and utters something.

He takes messages from one place to another. In the same way he takes a basket in his mouth and carries things in it.

Once he became ill. For days he did not eat anything and became weak. One night, he yelled loudly. On that night I thought that he would die. But to my great surprise, he showed signs of improvement from the next day. Gradually he improved.

Once a thief entered our house after midnight. My dog barked at him, pounced upon him and bit his leg. On being awakened by his barking, we ran to the spot and caught the thief.

Last month I decided to go on a trip. When I was about to leave my house with luggage, my dog became sad. Tears came in his eyes. This made me sad. After a month when I returned, you can imagine his joy on seeing me.

My dog is loving and faithful. He has great power of understanding. He runs like a deer and behaves like a human being.

Difficult Words

Ordinary–सर्वसाधारण. Brown–तपकिरी. Untrained–शिकवला न गेलेला. Obey orders–हुकूम पाळणें. Signs–खुणा. Gradually–हळुहळू. To receive–सामोरा येणें. Wags–हलवितो. Touches–स्पर्श करतो. Anxious–चिंताग्रस्त. Messages–निरोप. Basket–टोपली. Yelled–ओरडे. To my great surprise–मला आश्चर्य वाटण्यासारखें हें कीं. Improvement–सुधारणा. Barked–भुंकला. Pounced–उडी मारली. Bit–चावला. Trip–छोटा आणि जलद प्रवास. Sad–दुःखी. Imagine–कल्पना करणें. Faithful–विश्वासू. Power of understanding–समजशक्ति. Behaves–वागतो. Human being–मनुष्यप्राणी.

22.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

1. *Sunrise.*
2. *Scenes of nature.*
3. *Sunset.*
4. *On a full-moon day.*

The scene of sun-rise is charming. At that time the sky in the east becomes yellow-red. When the sun rises in the east, it seems as if the king of the sky comes in his golden chariot drawn by golden horses. If there are some clouds in the sky, the scene becomes more charming.

The scene of sun-rise is beautiful near a river or a sea or a mountain. The rays of the sun fall upon the waters of a river or a sea and make a golden path. The scene of sun-rise from a mountain is wonderful.

The rays of the sun make everything beautiful. Thus hills, valleys and trees look lovely. Villages and cities appear wonderful under the rays of the sun. It was in the morning that Wordsworth found London wearing the dress of beauty.

Sun-rise makes the whole nature joyful. Flowers and bushes dance in sunlight. Birds become very happy and sing songs.

Sun-set is equally charming. When the sun sets, the sky becomes orange-coloured.

At the time of sunset the sun seems moving fast as if he were eager to meet his friends and relatives. At last he reaches the horizon. As he goes down, the sky looks lovely. If the sun sets near a river or a sea, the scene is very beautiful. If you are on a mountain, you can have a nice view of the setting sun. In Mt. Abu there is the 'sun-set point' from which people see the sight of the setting sun.

On a full moon day the scene of sun-set appears more beautiful. Then there is a sweet mixture of colours. There is silvery light of the moon in the east and the orange colour in the west. When we look at them at the same time, we feel very happy.

At sun-set the atmosphere is calm. Birds return to their nests and cattle go home. Flowers become sad.

Both these scenes are wonderful. At sunrise there is a joy of meeting; at sunset there is sadness of separation.

Difficult Words

Charming–आकर्षक. Chariot–रथ Valley–दरी; दरेखोरें. Orange-coloured–नारिंगी रंगाचें. Horizon–क्षितिज. Silvery–रुपेरी. Atmosphere–वातावरण. Separation–वियोग.

23.
BOATING IN MOONLIGHT

1. *Moonlight on water—its beauty.*
2. *The joy of boating in moonlight.*
3. *Music and friends.*

There is nothing so sweet as the lap of the river or the sea when there is moonlight. Boating in moonlight gives great joy and happiness.

It was the full-moon day and we were a party of eight friends. We went to the sea-shore. There were many people already there. There were boatmen calling us to sit in their boats. But we did not want to go in a crowded boat. We, therefore, hired a small boat and went out into the sea.

The magic touch of moonlight was everywhere. The silvery moon was smiling sweetly in the sky. Our little boat went merrily on the silvery waters of the sea. The white sail of our boat looked milk-white in the moonlight. As the boat sailed ahead, it left a milk-white path full of foams behind it.

Music and moonlight always go together. We had in our party a good songster and another who played on the flute. So we had a feast of music. The joy of boating in the moonlight was so great that we began to sing a chorus song. Everybody sang and felt happy.

Moonlight makes people mad with joy. We were also mad and we drank the sweet nectar of moonlight. We looked at the moon and she looked at us. There was a silent conversation between us and the moon. The moon followed us wherever our boat went. We tried to beat the moon in the race, but she

remained a little ahead of us. We were defeated and the moon won. That is why perhaps she was smiling.

Boating in moonlight gave us perfect peace of mind. So we forgot all our worries. There was fresh air and full freedom.

Boating in moonlight was better than walking in moonlight. When we were in the boat, our minds and bodies were at rest. In this way we sailed about five miles. It was time to return; so we returned.

Difficult Words

Lap–अंग, मांडी. Boating–होडींत बसून फिरणें. Full moon day–पौर्णिमा. Already–अगोदरच. Hired–भाड्यानें घेतली. Magic–जादूचा. Touch–प्रभाव, स्पर्श. Sweetly–माधुर्याने. Merrily–आनंदानें. Sail–शीड. Path–मार्ग. Foams–फेस. Songster–गवई. Flute–बांसरी. Chorus song–संघगीत. Mad with joy–हर्षवेडा, आनंदानें वेडा होणें. Nectar–अमृत. Conversation–संभाषण. To beat–पराभूत करणें. Race–शर्यत. Ahead–पुढें. Were defeated–पराभूत झाले. Perhaps–कदाचित. Worries–चिंता. Freedom–स्वातंत्र्य. Rest–विसांवा घेतो.

24.

A CYCLE TOUR

1. *Our joy.*
2. *Daily routine.*
3. *Our experiences.*
4. *Our stay in villages.*
5. *Accidents on the way.*

Last year during the Christmas Vacation we went on a cycle tour.

We were ten friends. All of us were in a happy mood. Our hearts were filled with joy. Someone sang a song and someone whistled. Like birds we were care-free.

Every day we started our journey in the morning and pedalled for three or four hours. On reaching a village we went

to a dharmashala and cooked food. There we took rest for two or three hours and resumed our journey. In the evening we halted at some other village. On the way we got down at many places.

Once we stopped near a river and swam in it for about an hour. On another occasion we saw a temple on a hill. Keeping our bicycles near its base, we climbed up and had *darshan* of the goddess. In this way we visited many places. Whenever we became thirsty on the way, we went to a farm. The farmer gave us something to eat and then brought cool water from his well.

In one village there were many historical places. So we passed a few hours in seeing them. Here we stayed as the guests of a farmer. He showed us a ruined temple, a deep well and a big fort. Then he took us to his farm. Before we left that village, we gave a joy-ride to his children.

In one village we arranged a programme of devotional songs. The villagers were pleased to hear them. One of them also sang a couple of songs.

We met with small accidents on the way. Once my bicycle slightly touched a running cart and I fell down. Fortunately I was not injured. On another occasion a calf came running near my friend and threw him down. Tyres of our bicycles were often punctured.

After a week's tour we returned home. It was really a pleasant and unforgettable tour.

Difficult Words

Tour–प्रवास. Whistled–शीळ घालीत होता; शिटी वाजवीत होता. Care-free–काळजी नसलेले. Pedalled–दुचाकी चालविली; पाय मारले. Resumed–पुन्हां सुरूं करीत असूं. Halted–मुक्काम करीत असूं. Occasion–प्रसंग. Base–पायथा. Historical–ऐतिहासिक. Ruined–जुनीं, मोडकळीस आलेलीं. Joy-ride–मजेखातर दुचाकीवरचा फेरफटका. Arranged–ठरविला. Programme–कार्यक्रम. Devotional songs–भजनें. Couple–दोन. Accidents–अपघात. Slightly–किंचित्, ओझरती.

Touched-चाटून गेली, लागली. Fortunately-सुदैवानें. Was not Injured-इजा झाली नाहीं. Were punctured-बारीक भोंकें पडे. Pleasant-आनंदाचा. Unforgettable-न विसरण्याजोगा.

25.
GARDENING

1. *Suggestion to my father.*
2. *Beginning.*
3. *Lovely garden.*
4. *My pleasure.*

I have a small house in my town. In front of it is an open space.

Once I suggested to my father to make a small garden in that space. He told me that the work would be tedious and expensive. At the same time he allowed me to make an experiment if I liked.

Next Sunday I got the help of a gardener and dug the ground. I found great pleasure in doing so. After some days the gardener brought some seeds and bushes. I sowed the seeds and planted the bushes.

Within a few days I saw the sprouts coming out. The bushes became fresh. I felt very happy on seeing my garden coming to life.

In the beginning I had to take great care of every bush. I had to take out harmful weeds which grew up beside them. Watering, cleaning, etc. were other duties.

Out of these one or two plants withered and one or two were partly destroyed by birds. On seeing their condition I became sad. But I did not lose heart and continued my work with zeal.

In course of time my garden became a lovely place. Buds and flowers of different types grew up. Sweet smell filled it. Bushes with fresh green leaves played with the wind. Small creepers climbed up the walls of my house.

Really I find great pleasure in gardening. Every morning I water the plants for half an hour. Just as an artist finds pleasure in creating a piece of art, in the same way I find pleasure in tending my garden.

On week days I do not find enough time. But Sunday is my gardening day. On that day I clean the whole garden. Then I pick out withered leaves from bushes. I touch every bush and fondle it. How it dances with love when I go near it! The flowers seem to smile on seeing me and my heart goes out to them. Their smell makes my mind and body fresh. Then the creepers call me. I go to them and fondle them.

Everyday in the evening I sit in my garden for half an hour. There I forget all my worries and become fresh.

My garden is a small pleasure-ground for me and I find great pleasure in tending it.

Difficult Words

Space–जागा. Tedious–कंटाळवाणे. Expensive–खर्चाचे. Experiment–प्रयोग. Dug–खणली. Pleasure–आनंद. Seeds–बीं, बीजें. Bushes–रोप. Sowed–बी लावलें. Planted–(रोपे) लावले. Sprouts–अंकूर. Harmful–हानिकारक. Cleaning–साफसफाई करणे. Withered–सुकले. Partly–अंशतः. Were destroyed–नासधूस केली. Condition–स्थिति. Lose heart–धीर सोडणें. Continued–चालू ठेवलें. Smell–सुवास. Creepers–वेली. Really–खरोखर. Watering–पाणी घालणें. Artist–कलाकार. A piece of art–कलेचा नमुना. To tend–तयार करणें. Pick out–काढून टाकणें. Fondle–प्रेम करणें. Worries–त्रास; दुःख.

26.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A FARMER

1. *In the morning.*
2. *Ploughs his field.*
3. *Takes food at noon.*

4. *Works till evening.*
5. *After going home, visits the chowra.*
6. *Takes food, etc.*

In the busy season a farmer has to work hard from morning till evening during a day.

He gets up in the early morning and sings a devotional song. Then he takes simple breakfast and gets ready for going to his field. With a plough and a pair of oxen, he goes to his field which is at some distance from his village.

As soon as he reaches his field, he starts ploughing it. He ploughs it from one end to the other. This work goes on for hours together. Whenever he gets tired, he rests for a while and smokes.

While ploughing the field, his oxen are his only companions. He utters words of love or anger and the oxen seem to understand what he says.

At noon his wife comes to the field with food. So he stops ploughing and washes his hands and feet. Now he takes food. As he is very hungry, he finds it very sweet. Thereafter he takes rest for about an hour. During this time he fondles his oxen and feeds them.

After some time his wife leaves the field and he starts again ploughing the field. This work lasts till evening.

After the day's hard labour he returns home tired and hungry. Soon he becomes fresh and goes to the *chowra.* There he meets other farmers and the village patel and talks with them on many topics of the village. Here he forgets his worries.

While returning home from there, he goes to the shop of a merchant and buys one or more things on credit.

When he reaches home, food is ready. So he takes food along with his children. After taking food he sits on a charpai in the yard and smokes. His children play near him or talk with him.

After taking food and cleaning utensils, his wife comes to him. She talks about the needs of the house and wants money

for expenses. The farmer becomes serious and promises to do something on the next day.

After this he goes to bed, tired, sad and serious.

Difficult Words

Busy season–ऐन कामाचा हंगाम. Devotional song–भजन. Breakfast–न्याहारी. Plough–नांगर. Pair–जोडी. Oxen–बैल. Field–शेत. Distance–अंतर. Plough–नांगरणें. For a while–थोडा वेळ. Companions–जोडीदार. Utters–बोलतो. Lasts–टिकतें; चालतें, चालू राहाते. Tired–दमलेला. Hungry–भुकेला. Fondles–गोंजारतो. Topics–विषय. Worries–काळज्या, चिंता. On credit–उधार. Charpai–खाट. Yard–अंगण. Cleanse–घांसणें. Utensils–भांडींकुंडीं. Needs–गरजा. Expenses–खर्च. Serious–गंभीर. Promises–वचन देतो. Sad–दुःखी, कष्टी.

27.

HEAVY RAIN IN MY TOWN

1. *First day of rain.*
2. *Condition of people on the next day.*
3. *Condition of cattle, dogs and birds.*
4. *Damage done by heavy rain.*

Last week there was heavy rain in my town for about four days.

At first, rain was welcome to everybody. As showers fell with force, we became happy and shouted with joy. A little stream of rain-water flowed through my street. We made paper-boats and found pleasure in putting them on the water. Gradually rainfall increased and our street became a small river. We swam in it for hours together.

On the next day there was a heavy downpour. Now it was difficult to go out. Our school was closed. Even the market and the shops were closed. We could not get milk and vegetables. As the grinding mills did not work, we did not get flour for our bread.

Soon the river and the pond near my town overflowed. There was water, water everywhere. In the evening I heard that some cows and buffaloes were drowned. Cattle in the town shivered with cold. They did not get grass to eat. Dogs ran into houses to save themselves. Birds sat in their nests in the trees or under the roofs of houses. They could not go out in search of food. Some of them were starved to death.

It rained continuously. Some houses in my town fell down and many persons lost their lives. Many trees fell down. Huts of many poor persons were washed away. Fields of farmers were covered with water. Now we thought that if rain continued for a few more days, our whole town would perish. So we prayed to God for mercy with tears in our eyes.

At last after four days it stopped raining and mother nature smiled upon us.

Difficult Words

Was welcome–स्वागत करण्यासारखा होता. Showers–पावसाच्या सरी. With force–जोरानें. Stream–झरा. Pleasure–आनंद. Gradually–हळुहळू. Downpour–पाऊस. Grinding mills–धान्य दळण्याच्या गिरण्या. Flour–पीठ. Bread–रोटी, भाकरी. Overflowed–कांठांबाहेर वाहूं लागले. Were drowned–बुडाले. Shivered–ला कांपरें भरलें. Nests–घरटीं. Roofs–छप्परें. Search–शोध Were starved to death–भुकेनें मेले. Continuously–अखंड, सतत. Huts–झोपड्या. Were washed away–वाहून गेल्या. Were covered–झांकलीं गेलीं. Would perish–नाश पावेल. Mother nature–निसर्ग–माता.

28.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A POLICEMAN

1. *At the police-station or street-corner on duty.*
2. *Hours of duty.*
3. *His work.*
4. *Going to the police court or hospital with the prisoners.*
5. *Riot, strike, public meetings.*

A day in the life of a policeman in a busy city like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona or Rajkot begins at seven in the morning. He goes to the police-station and reports himself for duty. He is then given his day's duty either at the police-station or at a street-corner.

It is his duty to help in maintaining law and order. He attends to the complaints of citizens. He takes quick action if there is theft, murder, fighting or fire. If there is an accident, he goes to the spot and makes a panchnama.

He has to attend the police-court to take prisoners and give evidence. Here he is examined and cross-examined by lawyers. Sometimes he goes to the hospital with a prisoner for medical treatment.

There is hardly a day in his life without some thrill or adventure or danger. He goes with a party of other policemen to raid a house where liquor is manufactured or sold without permit. Sometimes he goes with others to raid a gambling house. The culprits try to escape, but they are caught and brought to the police-station.

He is busiest when there is a sudden riot or strike in a mill or a factory. He is also very busy when there is a big public meeting, which is addressed by a great political leader.

He knows how to handle any situation. Sometimes he does his work by peaceful persuasion and sometimes by a mild lathi-charge.

After a whole day of heavy duty, he goes home to eat and rest. But who knows ? Some emergency may arise and he may be called out from his bed to do some duty. A policeman is supposed to be on duty for twenty-four hours.

Difficult Words

Busy-गजबजलेलें. Reports-हजेरी देतो. Maintain-राखणें. Complaints-तक्रारी. Theft-चोरी. Murder-खून. Accident-अपघात. Spot-स्थळ. Prisoners-कैदी. Evidence-जबानी. Cross-

examine–उलटतपासणी करणें. Medical treatment–वैद्यकीय उपचार. Hardly–क्वचितच. Thrill–रोमांचकारक प्रसंग. Adventure–धाडस. To raid–धाड घालणें. Liquor–दारू. Manufacture–तयार करणें. Permit–परवाना. Gambling house–जुगाराचा अड्डा. Culprits–गुन्हेगार. Riot–दंगा. Strike–संप. Address–व्याख्यान देणें. Political leader–राजकीय पुढारी. To handle–हाताळणें. Persuasion–समजावणी. Emergency–संकटाची वेळ.

29.
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A BUS-CONDUCTOR

1. *Starts work in the morning.*
2. *Easy work in the morning.*
3. *Rush of passengers.*
4. *How he conducts the bus.*
5. *His behaviour.*
6. *Rush in the evening.*

A bus-conductor gets up early in the morning, puts on his uniform and reaches the bus-depot at 8 A. M. He takes charge of the bus, the tickets and the cash-bag. He is given a definite route on which his bus should run.

In the morning the rush of passengers is not so heavy. Hence his work is easy. He has to stand near the entrance of the bus. He collects fares from passengers and gives them tickets. He punches the tickets to show from where a passenger boarded the bus and the place where he will get down. There are tickets of different colours for different distances. He has to keep stoppage numbers, distance and their fares in mind. It is a difficult task, but he does it properly.

After 9-30 A. M. there is a heavy rush of passengers. Now his work increases. Near the first stop he comes out of the bus and issues tickets to passengers standing in a queue. At other stoppages he stands near the entrance and allows passengers to board the bus till all the seats are filled.

At every stoppage the bus stops. When he rings the bell, the bus starts. He does not take more passengers than allowed under the rules.

Sometimes a passenger leaves the queue and enters the bus. Other passengers object to this. So he asks him to get down. If that passenger does not get down, he stops the bus and calls a police constable to help him. Sometimes he has to take the bus to the police station.

Sometimes a passenger loses his temper and he loses his temper. This leads to a quarrel. But he is good towards school-children and women. Sometimes he talks with a passenger's child.

He takes tea several times in a day and gets some time to take his tiffin. Once more he is on the bus.

During the noon his work is less. But again in the evening there is a heavy rush. If he forgets to take the fare from a passenger and if an inspector comes to check, his name is reported. Sometimes he makes mistakes in counting the change and either takes more fare or less fare.

At the end of the day he gets tired and goes home. At night he gets very sound sleep.

Difficult Words

Gets up–उठतो. Uniform–गणवेश. Takes charge–ताब्यांत घेतो, कबजा घेतो. Cash-bag–पैशाची थैली. Definite–निश्चित. Route–मार्ग. Rush–गर्दी. Heavy–पुष्कळ. Entrance–प्रवेशद्वार. Fares–भाडें. Punches–भोक पाडतो. Boarded–चढला. Get down–उतरणें. Distance–अंतर. Stoppage numbers–थांबण्याच्या जागांचे क्रमांक. Task–कार्य. Properly–योग्य रीतीनें. Issues–देतो. Queue–लाईन, रांग. Object–हरकत घेतात, भांडण सुरू करतात. Offers–देतो. Change–सूटे पैसे, मोड. Loses temper–गरम होतो, रागावतो. Quarrel–भांडण, तंटा. Tiffin–खाणें. To check–तपासणें. Is reported–रिपोर्ट करण्यांत येतो, Gets tired–थकून जातो. Sound–गाढ.

30.
THE MISCHIEVOUS BOY OF MY SCHOOL

1. *His mischief in the class and outside the class.*
2. *His mischief at home.*
3. *His mischief on the streets.*
4. *Parents and teachers are worried.*
5. *Punishment and fine for mischief.*

In our school, there are many mischievous boys. But there is one boy in Standard XI who is the most mischievous of all. His name is Ashok.

He does not like to stay at home. If he is forced to do so, he disturbs its peace by his mischief. One moment he quarrels with his brothers and sisters. At another moment he breaks something. After some time he tries to touch an electric switch or stops a working fan with a stick. If he is scolded by his father or mother, he sits silent for a while, but he begins his mischief very soon. His parents then get tired of scolding him and drive him out.

He is a terror to gentle boys. He pulls their ears and noses and blows away their caps in the air. Sometimes he picks up a quarrel with other boys on the street. There is a hand to hand fight. But Ashok is a brave chap. Even when he is beaten, he does not cry nor does he run home to complain to his mother.

His ways of michief are many. Sometimes he pulls down the turban of a passer-by. He throws a stone at somebody's glass -window. If he finds a bullock-cart on the street, he at once jumps into the seat and drives it away. Sometimes he runs after cows, bullocks, donkeys and dogs and takes great pleasure in frightening them.

He plays a lot of mischief at school also. While he is sitting in the class on the last bench, he disturbs the boys sitting near him and in front of him by making some noises. Sometimes he crows like a cock or mews like a cat and makes the whole class laugh. Sometimes when our teacher is writing something on the

blackboard with his back turned towards us, Ashok throws a piece of chalk-stick or a paper-balloon in the class. The teacher becomes angry. He punishes Ashok, but the latter does not mind being punished.

He is often punished and fined for his mischief. He is a source of great anxiety to his parents. Teachers are also worried about him. But he is a careless fellow. Though he is mischievous, yet he is very good at heart.

Difficult Words

Mischievous–खट्याळ. Disturbs–बिघडवितो. Moment–क्षण. Quarrels–भांडतो. Breaks–फोडतो, तोडतो. Switch–बटण. Is scolded–खरडपट्टी काढतात. Terror–भयरूप. Pulls–ओढतो. Blows away–उडवतो. Picks up–सुरू करतो. Hand to hand–गुद्दागुद्दीची. Brave chap–शूर मुलगा. Complain–तक्रार करणें. Turban–पागोटें. Passer-by–रस्त्यानें जाणारा मनुष्य. Donkeys–गाढवें. Frighten–घाबरविणें, उधळविणें. Mews–मांजराचा आवाज काढतो. Claps–टाळ्या वाजवतो. Reason–कारण. Source–मूळ कारण. Anxiety–काळजी. Worried–काळजींत असलेले.

31.

PLEASURES OF MOUNTAINEERING

1. *It is a thrilling adventure.*
2. *In the evening.*
3. *Sights of nature.*
4. *Pleasures of company.*
5. *Sense of freedom.*

Mountaineering is a risky thing. It is full of hardships. But at the same time it has its pleasures also. To climb a mountain is a thrilling affair. It is an adventure. There is a strange sensation of joy in every step of climbing. Sometimes we have to search a path which may take us higher. When we find such a path, we become very happy. At times a rock comes in our way.

We make several attempts to climb it, but fail to do so. At last we are able to climb it. This makes us very happy.

In the evening there is a joy in putting up a tent. Then we prepare tea and take it with other articles of food. We are very hungry and an extra cup of tea gives us additional pleasure. Now we sit relaxing with our friends, discussing the next day's plans.

When we climb a mountain, nature gives us a lot of joy. The sight of green valleys below pleases our eyes. When we see a stream leaping from a rock, our hearts leap with joy. The rising and the setting sun, the twinkling stars and the smiling moon at night are wonderful sources of pleasure. When we see the ice for the first time our hearts dance with joy. Now our hardships increase, but at the same time the thought of reaching the summit makes us happy. Every step takes us nearer the summit and increases our joy.

Our companions who climb the mountain with us give us joy. They narrate their experiences of the past, cut jokes and make us laugh.

When we are climbing a mountain, we become care-free. There is no worry of earning money or making purchases. We are in a different world where we are free from the bonds of worldly life. It is this freedom which fills our hearts with joy.

The poet has rightly said,

Who climbs with toil, wheresoever,
Shall find wings waiting there.

It is for this type of pleasure that a man is eager to climb a mountain.

Difficult Words

Mountaineering—पर्वतारोहण. Risky—जोखमीचें. Hardships—संकटें; अडचणी. Thrilling—रोमांचकारी. Adventure—साहस; धाडसाचें काम. Sensation—संवेदना. Put up—उभारणें. Tent—तंबू. Additional—अधिक; विशेष. Relaxing—आराम करणें;

हातपाय मोकळे करणें. Discussing—चर्चा करीत. Valleys—दऱ्या. Twinkling—लुकलुकत. Wonderful-आश्चर्यकारक. Sources-उत्पादक साधनें. Summit-शिखर. Narrate-वर्णन करून सांगणें. Experiences-अनुभव. Care-free-काळजीरहित. Bonds-बंधनें. Worldly-ऐहिक.

32.

MY BEST FRIEND IN THE SCHOOL

1. *I have many friends in the school.*
2. *My best friend.*
3. *His nature and appearance.*
4. *He is studious and hard-working.*
5. *He is good at games and sports also.*
6. *His influence on me.*

I have many friends in my school. I had made some friends when I was in the lower classes and I also made some friends when I went to the upper classes. In all, I must have about a dozen good friends.

But my best friend is Vikram. I have known him for the last ten years. We study in the same class, in the same school and live in the same street. We are next-door neighbours. Vikram has got very sweet nature. He never quarrels with anybody. He is tall and good-looking. He has got a big forehead and bright eyes.

I do not praise Vikram because he is my best friend. But it is a fact that he is a scholar. He is very hard working and stands first in examinations. I have seen him study everyday for three hours in the morning and two hours in the evening. He is also fond of extra reading. He has often helped me in my studies. Sometimes we two sit together and read our lessons.

But my friend is not a book-worm. He is good also at sports and games. He is in the cricket team of our school. He knows how to play foot-ball. He is a champion of badminton. He has

won many cups and medals as prizes. In our annual sports day, he takes part in running, high jump, long jump, three-legged r ce etc. Sometimes he wins prizes, sometimes he does not. But he tells me that he does not run a race for prizes.

He works and he plays. He is a scholar and a sportsman. I have learnt many things from him. His influence on me is great. I admire him and sometimes imitate his good points.

Difficult Words

Neighbours-शेजारी. Nature-स्वभाव. Quarrels-भांडण करतो. Forehead-कपाळ, भालप्रदेश. Bright-तेजस्वी. Praise-प्रशंसा करणें. Scholar-हुशार विद्यार्थी. Hard-working-अभ्यासू, मेहनती. Extra reading-इतर वाचन. Book-worm-पुस्तकांतला किडा. Medals-पदकें. Annual-वार्षिक. Three-legged-तीन पायांची. Sportsman-खेळाडू. Influence-छाप. Admire-वाखाणणी करतो. Imitate-अनुकरण करतो.

33.

HUMOURS OF SCHOOL LIFE

1. *Humour is necessary.*
2. *Some humorous incidents.*
3. *Mischief in the class-room.*
4. *Humorous teachers.*
5. *Humorous questions and humorous answers in the school.*

Humour is the salt of life and sunshine of school-life. Without humour school life would be very dull.

When the teacher is engrossed in teaching something, some one makes the sound "mew mew". This makes the whole class laugh. On another day, when the teacher turns round to write something on the blackboard, somebody throws a coin. Sudden laughter fills the whole class-room. On another occasion a mischievous boy sneezes. This spreads a wave of laughter in the class.

Once our history teacher asked, "When was the first battle of Panipat fought?" One boy stood up and said, "Sir, before the second battle of Panipat". The whole class laughed and the teacher also laughed. Once our teacher asked a boy, "For what was Nana Fadnavis famous?" "For his long neck," was the reply. The whole class broke into a laughter. Once a student came late to the class. The class teacher asked him, "Why are you late?" He replied, "Because I could not come early". All of us laughed on hearing this reply.

Boys play jokes on boys also. Once a boy secretly pinned a piece of paper on a boy's back on which it was written: "I am an ass." The boy did not know it, but others laughed loudly.

In debating societies students get a chance for laughing when they find a boy standing up to speak and then forgetting what he was going to say. Imitations of a teacher, the head-master or office-clerk are also very humorous.

Difficult Words

Humours–हास्योत्पादक प्रसंग. Incidents–गोष्टी, प्रसंग. Dull–कंटाळवाणें. Is engrossed–गढलेले असतील. Occasion–प्रसंग. Sneezes–शिंकतो. Spreads–पसरतो. Wave–लाट. Secretly–गुपचूप. Pinned–टाचणीनें अडकविला. Imitate–नक्कल करणें.

34.

HOW OUR SCHOOL WON A CRICKET MATCH

1. *The rival teams.*
2. *First Innings.*
3. *Our captain hits out.*
4. *Second Innings.*
5. *Critical period and victory.*

Our school was playing the final of the Inter-School Cricket Championship. Our rival was Bharat High School.

Bharat team's captain won the toss and decided to bat. So our captain came out with his team and took the field. The

match began. Our captain began with a double fast attack. The first two overs were maiden. In the third over, the batsman hit the ball to the boundary, but in the next ball, he was clean-bowled. Our students clapped their hands, shouted, whistled and fired crackers.

The next batsman did not stay long. After scoring a single, he was caught in the slips. Thus two wickets were down for five runs. Then came the captain of the Bharat team. He was a steady batsman. He studied the bowling carefully for two overs and then he started scoring. He scored twentyfive and the score went to 31 for 2.

Our captain made many bowling changes, but to no effect. The rival captain reached his half century. Our captain then brought our spin-bowler. He did the trick. The captain was out! Again there were crackers. The rest of the batsmen were out soon. The whole team was dismissed for 62 runs.

We opened our innings and scored 20 without any loss. But soon both our opening bats were out. The third met the same fate. The fourth to step out was our captain. He faced the bowling slowly and steadily and after tea-interval started hitting out. At the end of the day, we were 84 for 7 wickets.

The next day our innings ended for 106 within an hour. Now the rival team came out for the second innings. Their opening pair put in 50 before being out. Their captain was in top-form. He scored a century. The team was out for 374 runs. This meant that we needed 331 runs for a victory.

We began our second innings badly losing two wickets for only ten runs. Our only hope was our captain and he did not fail. He started to get runs quickly. Once he lifted the ball for a sixer. This had a tonic effect on other players. But then our captain was run out! So our hearts sank again. There were still 62 runs to make and only two wickets in hand. This was the most critical period. The last pair came in. They scored the necessary runs and we won the match.

Difficult Words

Final-निर्णायक. Rival-प्रतिस्पर्धी. Won the toss-प्रथम खेळण्याचा हक्क जिंकला; ओली सुकी जिंकली. Took the field-क्षेत्ररक्षण करण्यास उभा राहिला. Over-सहा बॉल टाकणें. Maiden-रिकाम्या, धावेशिवाय. Boundary-हद्द, जेथें चेंडू गेला म्हणजे चार धावा मोजतात. Was clean-bowled-पराभूत झाला, चीत झाला. Clapped their hands-टाळ्या वाजविल्या. Shouted-ओरडले. Whistled-शिट्या वाजविल्या. Fired crackers-फटाके वाजवले. Stay-टिकणें. Scoring-मिळवून. Single-एक धाव. Steady-धिमा, शांत. For 2-दोनाला; दोन भिडू चीत असतां. To no effect-फुकट. Trick-युक्ति. Dismissed-आऊट झाली. Innings-खेळ, डाव. Without loss-एकही गडी बाद न होतां Met the same fate-त्याची तीच गत झाली. Slowly-सावकाश. Steadily-स्थिरतेनें. Hit-टोले लगावणें. Ended-पूर्ण झाला. Pair-जोडी. Top-form-खूप जोरांत. Century-शतक. Victory-विजय. Badly-वाईट रीतीनें. Sixer-सहा धावांचा फटका. Tonic-उत्साहजनक. Sank-दुःखी झालीं. Critical-आणीबाणीची. Period-वेळ. Necessary-आवश्यक.

35.

ON THE BANK OF A RIVER

1. *Went to the bank of the Jamuna.*
2. *Shops on the bank.*
3. *People on the bank.*
4. *Sight of the river.*
5. *Boats.*
6. *Lighted earthen-bowls.*

Two months ago we went to Mathura. After visiting some of its temples and places of interest, we went to the bank of the Jamuna.

It had a long bank. There were shops and temples on it. Sweets, pictures, bangles, ready-made clothes, etc. were sold in these shops. There were tea-shops also.

We saw hundreds of persons on the bank. Some persons were bathing in the river. Some were giving food to the big tortoises who came just near the bank to eat. Some were sitting on the bank enjoying the cool breeze. There were sadhus singing bhajans. There were many beggars on the bank. Some of them were blind and some were lame. I gave them a few coins.

The sight of the river was pleasing. Its dark waters were flowing swiftly. On account of the breeze there were ripples in the water. Reflections of the rays of the moon made the river more charming.

I saw many boats sailing on the river. One boatman was singing a sweet song. I liked it very much. Some boats sailed to the opposite bank. Some boats sailed in the west perhaps with the object of sight-seeing. Some boats stopped near the bank.

Then I saw a sight of sights. A priest worshipped the river with the help of a thing having many lights. I heard the ringing of bells. At that time people put many lighted earthen bowls on the waters of the river. As they floated on the river, they looked wonderful. Many persons threw flowers in the river.

This sight made me very happy. After spending about two hours on the bank, I returned.

Difficult Words

Places of interest–पाहण्यालायक स्थळें. Bangles–बांगड्या. Readymade–तयार, शिवलेले. Were bathing–स्नान करीत होते. Tortoises–कासव. Breeze–झुळूक. Lame–लंगडा. Swiftly–वेगानें. Ripples–(पाण्यावरील) लहानलहान लाटा. Reflections–प्रतिबिंबें. Charming–सुंदर. Opposite bank–समोरचा किनारा. Perhaps–कदाचित्. Object–हेतु. Sight-seeing–दृश्यें पाहाणें. A sight of sights–अजब दृश्य. Priest–पुजारी. Earthen bowls–पणत्या. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक, मनोहर.

36.
A RAILWAY STATION

1. *An interesting place.*
2. *Before the departure of a train.*
3. *Excitement and hurry.*
4. *The scene on the railway platform.*
5. *Railway station like a museum.*

A railway station is the most interesting place. There we see hundreds of human faces. We learn a lot about human nature. A railway station is full of activity long before the arrival or the departure of a train. It is as noisy as a market-place.

Motor-cars and cabs started coming with passengers and luggage. Railway coolies rush forward and carry the luggage on their heads.

There is a heavy rush at the third-class booking office. Everyone is in a hurry. People shout and run. They get very much excited on a railway station.

As soon as the train comes, people rush in with their luggage through doors and even windows. Somebody comes in great hurry at the last minute to the station. The train is about to start. The guard blows his whistle. A late-comer tries to get into the first compartment that he comes across. As it is a ladies' compartment, he is pushed out. He gets into another and the train starts. People standing on the platform laugh.

There are hawkers selling sweets, fruits and toys on the railway station. Newspaper-boys run about with newspapers and magazines. There is a policeman dressed in khaki to keep law and order. The guard and the station-master are the lions of the place. They walk up and down the platform with dignity.

A railway station is busy throughout the day and sometimes throughout the night. Trains come and go. Passengers come and go. It is like a museum of human beings. We see so many types of men, women and children there. A railway station is as interesting as a cinema show.

Difficult Words

Interesting–कुतूहलजनक A lot-पुष्कळ. Activity–हालचाल. Arrival–येणें. Departure–जाणें. Noisy–गडबडीचें. Luggage–सामानसुमान. Coolies–हमाल. Heavy rush–खूप गर्दी. Booking office–तिकिट ऑफीस. Hurry–घाई. Get excited–घांदल होते. Whistle–शिटी. Latecomer–उशीरां येणारा. Hawkers–फेरीवाले. Toys–खेळणीं. Law and order–कायदा व व्यवस्था. Dignity–रुबाब.

37.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT

1. *Travelling at night.*
2. *Sudden jerk, noise and accident.*
3. *Carriages broken, engine derailed.*
4. *Passengers thrown out and wounded.*
5. *First aid and relief.*

It was last October. I was travelling from Bombay to Calcutta by the Calcutta Mail. The train was full. In my compartment there were fifty persons including a marriage party. A bridegroom was travelling with us. Some of us were playing cards, while some were singing songs.

It was a dark night. There was no moon. A few stars were hidden behind the dark clouds.

All of a sudden we heard the shrill whistle of the engine. So we looked out of the window. The engine seemed to apply the brakes. But at that very moment it dashed against something.

The train was derailed and the engine was damaged. The driver was killed on the spot. The first two compartments caught fire. It was a terrible accident with a goods train which came running from the opposite direction.

I was thrown out of my compartment but was not much hurt. When I looked round, I heard a baby crying from beneath a heap of luggage. At once I took her out.

It was a terrible scene. Many persons were severely wounded or burnt. Some had fainted There were some others like me who tried to help the wounded.

After about four hours, a special train arrived with doctors, nurses and medical help. First aid was given and the wounded were taken to the relief train and were rushed to the hospital. Darkness made the rescue work more difficult.

Nearly sixty persons were killed and over two hundred were injured. The bridegroom was lucky to escape with minor injuries.

I have never seen such a horrible sight. The next day I reached Calcutta with a heavy heart.

Difficult Words

Compartment–आगगाडीचा डबा. Including–सहित. Bridegroom–वर All of a sudden–एकाएकीं. Shrill–कर्कश. Whistle–शिट्टी. Apply brakes–ब्रेक लावणें. Dashed–आदळलें. Was derailed–रुळावरून घसरली. On the spot–जागच्या जागींच. Terrible–भयंकर. Opposite–विरुद्ध Direction–दिशा, बाजू. Forehead–कपाळ. Beneath–खालीं. Heap–ढिगारा. Luggage–सामान Scene–देखावा. Severely–भयंकर, फार. Were injured–जखमी झाले. Had fainted–मूर्च्छित झाले. Wounded–जखमी. Medical help–वैद्यकीय मदत. First aid–प्रथमोपचार. Relief train–मदत देणारी गाडी. Were rushed–झटपट नेलें. Rescue-work–मदतकार्य. Minor–लहान, किरकोळ. Horrible–भीतीदायक. With a heavy heart–जड अंतःकरणानें.

38.

A HOUSE ON FIRE

1. *Beginning of the fire.*
2. *Crowds.*
3. *People in the burning house,*
4. *Fire-brigade.*

5. Help and rescue work.
6. Damage in the fire.

I once saw a house on fire. It was a big building with three floors. I first saw clouds of smoke going up. Then I heard the cries of people who were running about.

When I went to the spot, there was a big crowd collected. People in the burning house were crying for help. Some were hastily gathering their gold and silver and trying to escape. Some were holding their children in their arms and crying for help.

Soon the fire-brigade came. The police also came. Men from the fire-brigade took a long hose-pipe and connected it to one of the street water-pipes. They poured water on the burning part of the house. The fire brigade's ladder was raised up. There fire-brigade men climbed up and jumped into the building. They passed through smoke and fire and pulled out people who were trapped in the burning house. They rescued women and children first. Then they helped men to come down.

By this time the whole house was on fire. Long tongues of fire leaped out from all parts of the building. The staircase of the building was completely burnt. Some men came down with the help of the ladder of the fire-brigade.

Many more fire brigades also came. After four hours the fire was brought under control. The whole building was burnt. Its balconies fell down. Doors and windows were reduced to ashes. Many people were severely burnt. They were rushed to a hospital in ambulance cars.

Difficult Words

Floors–मजले. Clouds of smoke–धुराचे ढग. Spot–जागा. Collected–जमलेला. Hastily–घाईघाईनें Gathering–गोळा करीत होते. Gold and silver–सोनें नाणें, दागिने. Escape–पळून जाणें. Fire-brigade–आग विझविणारे बंब. Hose-pipe–कापडी नळी. Connected–जोडलीं. Stair-case–शिडी. Were trapped–अडकलेले. Rescued–वांचविले. Tongues of fire–आगीच्या ज्वाळा. Leaped

out-बाहेर उड्या मारल्या. Completely-संपूर्ण. Control-ताबा. Balconies-गॅलऱ्या. Burned to ashes-जळून राख झाली. Severely-फार. Ambulance cars-आजाऱ्यांना नेण्याच्या मोटारगाड्या.

39.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A DOCTOR

1. *He goes on visits in the morning.*
2. *Attends the dispensary.*
3. *Food and rest.*
4. *Work in the afternoon.*
5. *Attends the dispensary in the evening.*

A doctor remains busy from early morning till late at night. He gets up at 5 A. M. and gets ready for work by 6 A. M. Now he goes on visits. He examines serious patients at their houses and gives them injections. After finishing this work, he comes to his dispensary. Here he finds many patients waiting for him. He calls them one by one, hears them patiently and prescribes medicines.

Here also he gives injections to those who need them. He examines new patients carefully, takes down the history of their diseases, thinks seriously and then prescribes medicines. He performs minor operations. He washes somebody's ear, dresses some body's wounds, and so on. During this period he receives many telephone calls. One patient wants to know how he should take a certain medicine. Another patient wants to know what food he should take. Somebody informs him of his progress. He hears all of them calmly and gives them proper advice.

Generally he does not go on a visit during the hours of dispensary. But if there is any accident or if the condition of a patient becomes serious, he informs the waiting patients and leaves the dispensary.

After some time he returns and treats the remaining patients. Then he goes home and takes food. He hardly gets enough time to take rest. A patient goes to his house or there is an urgent call Then he has to cut short his period of rest.

Again in the afternoon he begins his usual round of visits. Thereafter he takes some of his patients to different specialists. If any patient wants to be admitted to a hospital, he makes necessary arrangements.

In the evening he attends his dispensary again. This work lasts till 10 P. M. When the last patient leaves his dispensary, he goes home. After taking food, he reads some periodicals and new books on medicine.

Even at night he has no rest. There is an urgent call from a patient's house and he has to go there.

Thus a doctor has to work hard. He finds no leisure. He rarely enjoys himself rest or recreation.

Difficult Words

Serious–गंभीर, अत्यवस्थ रोगी. Patients–रोगी. Dispensary–दवाखाना. Patiently–धीरानें. Prescribes medicines–औषधें नक्की करून सांगतात. Diseases–रोग. Seriously–गंभीरपणानें. Performs operations शस्त्रक्रिया करतात. Minor लहान. Dresses–जखम बांधतात, मलमपट्टी करतात. Wounds–जखमा. Certain–विशिष्ट; अमूक एक. Progress–प्रगति. Calmly–शांतपणें Proper–योग्य. Generally–साधारणपणें. Accident–अपघात. Condition स्थिति. Treats–औषधोपचार करतो Remaining–बाकीचे Hardly–क्वचित्च. Rest–आराम. Urgent–खास. To cut short–थोडक्यांत म्हणजे. Usual–नेहमीप्रमाणे Round of visits–रोगी तपासण्याकरतां जाण्याची फेरी. Specialists–खास रोगांचे निष्णात डॉक्टर Necessary–आवश्यक. Arrangements–व्यवस्था. Lasts–टिकते. Periodicals–मासिकें. Leisure–रिकामा वेळ. Rarely–क्वचित्च. Recreation–मनोरंजन.

40.

THE MOST INTERESTING PLACE I HAVE VISITED

1. *Going out in a train to Matheran.*
2. *The toy-like railway.*
3. *Arrival in Matheran.*
4. *Sight-seeing.*
5. *The beauty of Matheran.*

Our examinations were over. Summer vacation had begun. So my father planned a holiday trip to Matheran for us. As I had never been to that hill-station, I was very eager to go there.

We started by the 8-15 A. M. train from Victoria Terminus. After an hour and a half we reached Neral and changed over to the toy-like train which was to carry us up to the hill-station.

The train went round and round the hill. I wondered how it could go up so high without falling down. It went round the hill like an ant going round a cricket-ball. After two hours we reached Matheran. The railway station was a simple little place.

We went and stayed in a good hotel. After a little wash we went out atonce for sight-seeing. Matheran is a lovely little place. It is a place of delightful walks and beautiful points. There are trees and trees wherever we go. The earth is brown and our shoes and pants become red when we go out.

Walking is a great pleasure in Matheran. Motor-cars are not allowed to go there. There are some rickshaws. But I hate the idea of men sitting in them.

There are many lovely points in Matheran. One of the most beautiful points in Matheran is the Panorama Point From every point we see beautiful sights. Hills by the sides of hills are found standing. There are green valleys, full of trees and small streams of water,

Matheran is so high above the sea-level that we sometimes walk above the clouds. We see the clouds just below our feet in the valley. It is really a dreamland. There is a public park where people go in the evening. There is also a small lake and a small spring, the water of which is famous for its health-giving properties.

It is a rare joy of life to see the sunrise and sunset at Matheran. There is also the pleasure of horse-riding. I consider it to be the most interesting and beautiful place which I have seen.

Difficult Words

Vacation–सुटी. Planned–योजना आंखली. Holiday trip–प्रवास. Eager–उत्सुक. Toy-like–खेळांतली, छोटी. Wondered–नवल वाटलें. Ant–मुंगी. Wash–हातपाय धुणें. Sight-seeing–निसर्गाचे देखावे पाहाणें. Delightful–आनंददायक. Beautiful–सुंदर. Points–डोंगराचीं टोकें. Brown–लाल. Rickshaws–मनुष्यांनीं ओढल्या जाणाऱ्या गाड्या. Hate–तिरस्कार करतो. Green–हिरव्यागार. Valleys–दऱ्या. Streams–प्रवाह. Sea-level–समुद्रसपाटी. Dreamland–स्वप्नांतील प्रदेश. Health-giving–आरोग्यदायक. Properties–गुण.

41.

ANNUAL SPORTS AND PRIZE DAY AT OUR SCHOOL

1. *Preparations.*
2. *The chief guest and our programme.*
3. *Speeches.*
4. *Prize distribution.*
5. *Light refreshments.*

At last the day came for which we had been waiting long. We had been preparing ourselves for it for the last one month. The school building was specially white-washed for the occasion. Flags, flowers and Chinese lamps were hung inside and outside the building. A special pandal was erected.

We were required to be present two hours before the time. Our Headmaster and teachers stood ready to receive the chief guest–His Excellency the Governor and other guests. Exactly at 5-30 P. M. the Governor, accompanied by his wife and A. D. C., arrived. They were welcomed and seated on the dais.

Then the items of the annual sports began. Running, high jump, long jump, three-legged race, sack-race, hurdles and other races were completed. The prize-winners were decided. Students and guests were in high spirits.

Our Headmaster made a short speech of welcome. Then the prizes were distributed by the Governor's wife. Thereafter our boys staged a fine one-act play and our girls presented a beautiful garba dance.

The Governor then rose to speak. He advised the students not only to study but also to play games.

The whole programme ended with the delightful item of light refreshments. Those who had won cups and medals were proudly showing them to their friends. Those who could not win cups took an extra cup of tea and forgot the whole event. We dispersed with smiles on our faces and joy in our hearts.

Difficult Words

Prepare–तयारी करणें. Specially–मुद्दाम. White washed–सफेद रंग लावला होता. Occasion–प्रसंग. Pandal–मंडप. Receive–स्वागत करणें. Exactly–बरोबर, ठीक. Accompanied–च्या सहीत. A. D. C.–शरीररक्षक. Dais–उंच जागा, व्यासपीठ. Annual–वार्षिक. Item–प्रकार. Three-legged–तीन पायांची. Sack-race–गोणत्याची शर्यत. Hurdles–उंचावरून पलीकडे उडी मारणें. Were completed–पुऱ्या झाल्या. Were decided–नक्की झाले. High spirits–पुष्कळ आनंद. Were distributed–वाटण्यांत आलीं. Staged–नाटक केलें. Presented–करून दाखविला. Programme–कार्यक्रम. Delightful–आनंददायक. Refreshments–फराळ, खाणें. Proudly–अभिमानानें. Dispersed–घरोघर गेलो, पांगलों.

42.

MY LAST DAY IN THE SCHOOL

1. *The reason for my leaving.*
2. *The programme on the last day.*
3. *Our Head-master's advice.*
4. *Leave-taking and farewell.*

My last day in the school arrived at last. I had been a student of my school for the last seven years. Now I was appearing for the S. S. C. Examination. My school education was complete. It was for this reason that I bade farewell to my dear old school for ever.

It was indeed a sad farewell. I spent some of the happiest days of my life in this school. Here I made life-long friends. Here I was educated by teachers whom I shall never forget.

There were over eighty boys and girls, including myself, who were leaving the school for ever. We set apart one full day to enjoy ourselves together for the last time. All were asked to be present at 12 noon. All of us gathered in the hall. The teachers also came. We cheered them as they entered one by one. We were in playful happy mood. There is one teacher in our school who never smiles. But that day even he smiled.

Our Headmaster told us in a nice little speech that we should always keep cool and calm in the examination hall. He also advised us to be honest, sincere and hard-working.

We were in no mood for long speeches. So our music programme began atonce. After a feast of music, I rose to speak on behalf of outgoing students. I thanked the Headmaster and the teachers for all that they had done for us. I could not say more because I was filled with emotions.

Then followed light refreshments. We ate and drank heartily. It was now evening. We shook hands and bade good-bye to one another. It was a sad parting and sad farewell to my school.

Difficult Words

Arrived–येऊन ठेपला. Appear–पर्क्षेस बसणें. Complete–पूर्ण. Bade fare-well–निरोप घेतला. Indeed–खरोखर. Sad–दुःखपूर्ण. Including–सह. Apart–निराळा. Gathered–जमलों. Cheered–टाळ्या वाजवून स्वागत केलें. Playful–हसत खेळत. Nice–सुंदर. Calm–शांत. Nervous–घाबरलेला. Confused–गोंधळलेला. Mood–मनःस्थिति. Programme–कार्यक्रम. Feast–मेजवानी. Outgoing–(शाळा) सोडणाऱ्या. Emotions–स्नेह, प्रेमभाव. Light refreshments–छोटी मेजवानी, फराळ. Heartily–आनंदानें.

43.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A RAILWAY PORTER

1. *When the train arrives.*
2. *When the train departs.*
3. *During a heavy rush.*
4. *His experiences, quarrels, etc.*
5. *At the end of the day.*

A railway porter gets up early in the morning. He puts on his red shirt and a turban and gets ready for work.

When a train is about to arrive he sits on the platform waiting for it. When he sees the train coming he stands up. As soon as the train stops, he hurriedly enters a compartment. A passenger calls him and he removes his luggage on the platform. He puts some luggage on his head and picks some luggage in his arms. He takes it outside the station and puts it in a carriage or a taxi. The passenger pays him coolie charges and he goes to the platform for another round.

Sometimes the luggage is more. Then he brings a handcart and carries the luggage on it.

When a train is about to depart, he stands outside the station waiting for passengers. When a carriage or a taxi comes to the station, he runs to it and takes up the luggage. He takes

it to the platform, moves with the passenger and puts it in a compartment selected by the latter. He arranges the luggage properly and gets payment.

Sometimes there is a heavy rush. Then he takes special charges from a passenger to reserve his seat in a compartment. When the train enters the station, he gets into a compartment, while it is in motion and spreads a bedding. When the train stops, he calls the passenger. The letter occupies his seat and the porter brings his luggage.

Sometimes he has to remove heavy luggage and sometimes he removes light luggage. Sometimes he is paid more by a generous passenger and sometimes he is paid less by a miserly one. When he is not paid according to rules, he quarrels with a passenger.

Once during the day he quarrels with one porter or another for one reason or another. Sometimes this leads to a hand-to-hand fight.

Whenever he is free he takes tea and smokes a bidi. If there is no train for some time, he goes to a hotel and takes food. Then in a corner of the station he has a short nap.

Once more he resumes work. This work lasts till the last train arrives or departs. When the day's labour is over he counts the coins that he has earned. He has no time to be happy or sad. He is very much tired and sleep calls him. So he spreads his bedding in a part of the station and is soon fast asleep.

Difficult Words

Porter–मजूर. Turban–पगडी. To arrive–येणें, दाखल होणें. Hurriedly–घाईघाईनें. Compartment–डबा. Luggage–सामान. Picks–उचलतो. Coolie charges–हमाली. Another round–आणखी एखादी फेरी; दुसरी खेप. Hand-cart–हातगाडी. To depart–सुटणें; निघणें. To select–पसंत करणें; निवडणें. Arranges–व्यवस्थित लावणें. Properly–योग्य रीतीनें. Heavy rush–भयंकर गर्दी. Special charges–विशेष किंवा खास आकार. To reserve–रक्षित किंवा कायम करणें. In motion–चालती; गतिमान. Heavy–जड. Light–हलका. Gene-

rous-उदार. Miserly-कंजूष. According to rules-नियमाप्रमाणें. Hand-to-hand-हातोहात. A short nap-डुलका. Resumes-पुन्हां सुरू करतो. Lasts-चालते. Has earned-मिळविलें आहे. Is fast asleep-डाराडूर झोंपी गेला आहे.

44.

MY VISIT TO A VILLAGE

1. *I went to my friend's village.*
2. *Met the village patel and the village worker.*
3. *Saw different places.*
4. *Near the bus-stand.*
5. *To my friend's farm.*
6. *To the fair.*

During the last Diwali Holidays I went to a village and stayed there for about a week at my friend's house.

This was the first time that I visited a village and hence I liked it very much. On the first day my friend took me to the house of his relatives. All of them welcomed me as if I were their nearest relative.

Next day he took me to the house of the village patel. He also gave me a warm welcome. While returning from his place, we met the village worker of that place. He invited us to his cottage. On going there he treated us with lemon juice and then discussed with me the need of intelligent workers in villages. I could see that he loved his work and the people for whom he worked.

Once we took a round in the village and saw its two temples and a mosque. We also visited the village school, the village library and chowra. Then we went to the outskirts of the village. Here I saw several wells, a temple of God Shiva and a beautiful garden full of sweet-smelling flowers.

A bus visited this village once in two days It brought many passengers, post and newspapers. Hence many persons of the

village came early and waited near the bus-stand. I found that even villagers had become fond of newspapers and they read them with great interest.

I went to my friend's farm often. What a pleasure to plough it, dig it and water it ! Once I drew water from the well with the help of a pair of oxen drawing the leather bag.

My friend and I often went to the pond to take bath. As the pond was full of fresh water, it was a pleasure to swim in it.

Once some youths from a nearby city came here and arranged a programme. It included music, drama, etc. It was praised by all.

On the last day I went to see the village fair. There were shops of sweets, toys, etc. There was a wooden merry-go-round in which villagers sat and enjoyed the fun. Some women were singing a chorus at some distance. How happy they were !

After a week's stay I left that village with a heavy heart. I shall never forget those few days of my life in the midst of nature and in the midst of simple loving villagers.

Difficult Words

Welcome–स्वागत करणें. Warm–हार्दिक, मनापासून. Invited–बोलविले. Treated with–दिला. Discussed–चर्चा केली. Intelligent–बुद्धिमान. Took a round–सर्वत्र फिरणें. Temples–मंदिरें. Mosque–मशीद. Visited–भेट दिली. Outskirts–गांवाबाहेरचा प्रदेश. Several–अनेक. Sweet-smelling–मधुर वासाचीं. Interest–आवड. Often–वारंवार. Plough–नांगरणें. Leather bag–मोट. Arranged–नक्की केला, दाखविला. Programme–कार्यक्रम. Included–समावेश केला होता. Praise–वाखाणणी करणें. Fair–जत्रा. Sweets–मिठाई. Toys–खेळणीं. Merry-go-round–फिरतें चक्र. Fun–मौज. Chorus song–गाणीं. Distance–अंतर. Heavy–जड.

45.

MY VISIT TO A SEA-SIDE PLACE

1. *I went to my uncle's place.*
2. *We went to the sea-shore.*
3. *Rowed a boat.*
4. *I went with fishermen.*
5. *I saw a procession.*
6. *The scene of sunset.*
7. *How a boat was overturned.*

Last year I went to a village which is near the sea. My uncle had invited me to stay there for some time.

When I reached that village, I was glad to see its many boats and ships floating on water.

Next morning I went with my cousin to the sea-shore. Its sand was clean and shining. We dug wells in it. Then we collected shells and pebbles and put them into our pockets.

Once my cousin's friend took us for rowing in a boat. For the first time I sat in a boat, and I liked it very much. When our boat leaned on one side, I was somewhat frightened.

After two days I went with some fishermen in a big boat to watch how they caught fish in the nets. I found that it was a hard risky work. Fishing took many hours. When they returned to the shore, fisher-women removed the fish from the boat and sorted them according to their size.

On one cloudy day I saw a procession of fisher-women. They were singing a song. I learnt from my cousin that they were praying to God to scatter the clouds and to bring their husbands safe on the shore.

How can I describe the wonderful scene of the sun-set which I once saw from the sea-shore ? The sun was going down slowly in the west and the sky became golden coloured. The sun went down slowly, seemed to touch the surface of the sea near the horizon and at last vanished. How sweet and how charming !

It so happened that once we went to the sea-shore. A boat was lying at some distance. We waded through the water and jumped into the boat. The boat lost its balance, was overturned and we fell into the sea. But as that part of the sea was shallow, we were saved.

In this way my one week's stay in that sea-side village was full of joy. I shall never forget that week.

Difficult Words

Invite-आमंत्रण देणें. Stay-राहाणें. Reached-पोहोंचलों Floating-तरंगणाऱ्या. Was covered-झांकलेला होता, (वाळू) पसरलेली होती. Clean-स्वच्छ. Shining-चमकणारी. Shells-शिंपले. Pebbles-दगड, गोटे. Rowing-वल्हें मारणे, वल्हविणें. Leaned-कलली, वांकडी झाली. Somewhat-थोडासा. Was frightened-घाबरलों. To watch-निरीक्षण करणें, पाहाणें. Caught-पकडीत होते. Nets-जाळीं. Risky-जोखमीचें. Removed-काढले. Sorted-निवडून निराळे केले. Size-आकार. Cloudy-वादळाच्या. Procession-मिरवणूक. To scatter-नाहींसे करणें, पसरविणें. Safe-सुरक्षित. Wonderful-आश्चर्यकारक. Scene-दृश्य, देखावा. Slowly-हळू हळू. Surface-सपाटी. Horizon-क्षितिज. Moment-क्षण. Vanished-अदृश्य झाला. Charming-आकर्षक, सुंदर. It so happened-असें झालें कीं. Distance-अंतर. Waded through-पाण्यांतून चालत गेलों. Balance-तोल. Was overturned-उलटी झाली. Shallow-उथळ.

46.

A FLIGHT BY AEROPLANE

1. *Reaching the aerodrome.*
2. *The aeroplane goes up.*
3. *Passengers, crew and air-hostess in the plane.*
4. *Aerial view of towns, villages, rivers and hills.*
5. *Lucky escape from an accident.*

Last year my father had an urgent business to attend to at

Delhi I requested him to allow me to go with him. He agreed. This was my first flight by an aeroplane.

We reached the aerodrome in good time and took our seats in the plane. Within a few minutes the plane took off and we went up in the air.

We were sixteen passengers in all. Among them was an old man who began to vomit. The young air-hostess went to him and gave him some medicine.

I had a thrill of a life-time. As the plane went higher and higher up in the air, I felt I was like a bird flying up in the air in a dream.

Our plane was steadily flying over house tops, fields, rivers and hills. I saw a railway station and a train running out of it. It looked like a line of ants crawling on the earth. The fastest motor-cars looked like so many bugs running on our bed. The highest buildings and towers looked like toys arranged in glass cupboards.

We passed over towns and villages. Our plane was going at a great speed. Suddenly it grew dark. There was thick fog in the distance. The pilot slowed down the speed of the plane. As the plane passed through the fog, we could not see anything. My heart was beating fast and I was nervous. I feared that the engine had failed and the plane would crash.

But nothing happened. The pilot used powerful head-lights to see his way through the fog. Suddenly he saw a big hill in front of the plane. He turned the plane away from it at once and we were saved.

After about an hour our plane landed safely in Delhi.

Difficult Words

Urgent–ताबडतोब करण्याचें. Requested–विनंती केली. Aero-drome–विमानघर. Vomit–ओकणें. Air-hostess–विमानांतील परि-चारिका. Thrill–रोमांचकारी. Steadily–स्थिरपणें. Ants–मुंग्या. Craw-ling–सरपटत. Bugs–ढेकूण. Arranged–व्यवस्थित ठेवलेले. Fog–धुकें.

In the distance-दूरवर. Slowed down-वेग कमी केला. Beating fast-धडधडूं लागलें. Nervous-गर्भगळित. Would crash-मोडून पडेल. Head-lights-पुढचे दिवे. Wonderful-छानदार.

47.

MY PLEASURE TRIP

1. *Trip to Mount Abu.*
2. *By train and bus.*
3. *Sight-seeing at Abu.*
4. *The beauty of Mount Abu.*
5. *Return.*

To avoid the terrible heat of Ahmedabad summer, I wished to go to Mount Abu with a party of friends. My father agreed to let me go. It was a hundred percent pleasure trip.

We travelled by a night train from Ahmedabad. Six of us took our seats in a compartment, which was already crowded. There was no chance of sleeping. So we spent the night in conversation. Early next morning we reached Abu Road Station and got into a bus, which took us up the top of Mount Abu. The bus went round and round the hill. From it we saw green valleys which were really charming.

At last we reached Mount Abu. After putting our luggage in a room in "Shanti-Sadan" and after taking a bath we went at once for sight-seeing. We had heard very much about the beauty of Nakhi Lake. Yes, it was really beautiful. Its cool water was so tempting that we plunged in and swam in it for an hour.

We had our lunch in a hotel and returned to Shanti Sadan for rest. In the evening we went round the bazaar and then to the famous Sunset Point. The sun was about to set. There was a big crowd collected there to watch the beauty of the sunset over there. How can I describe the beauty of that sunset? Let me say, it was glorious.

The next day we went to the famous Delwara Jain temple. It was a feast of colour and beauty to the eyes. Delwara archi-

tecture on the temple walls and ceilings is simply wonderful. In the evening we went to Achalgad by bus. It is almost the highest point of Mount Abu. We had a bird's eye-view of Mount Abu from there.

We wished to make the most of our short stay in Mount Abu. Hence we did not waste much time in resting or sleeping. Early next morning, therefore, we walked down to Vashishtha Ashram. It is situated at a great depth. We went down hundreds of steps till we reached it. From there we returned in the evening rather tired with that long journey on foot.

As we wanted to enjoy boating on Nakhi Lake, we went there and did so for an hour. At last it was time for us to leave the hill-station, though we did not like to do so. Our pleasure-trip was over and we returned to Ahmedabad.

Difficult Words

Terrible–भयंकर. Pleasure trip–मजेसाठीं प्रवास. Was crowded–खच्चून भरलेला होता. Conversation–संभाषण. Valleys–दऱ्या. Charming–सुशोभित. Luggage–सामान. Sight-seeing–निसर्गाचे देखावे पाहाणें. Beauty–सौंदर्य. Really–खरोखर Tempting–विलोभनीय. Plunged–उतरलों. Crowd–जमाव. Collected–जमलेला. Describe–वर्णन करणें. Glorious–भव्य. Famous–प्रसिद्ध. Feast–मेजवानी. Architecture–शिल्पकाम. Ceilings–छत. Wonderful–मुग्ध करणारें. Bird's eye-view–विहंगावलोकन. Steps–पायऱ्या. Perspire–घाम येणें.

48.

MY VISIT TO A FORTUNE-TELLER

1. *I Went to him.*
2. *He told me about my present life.*
3. *He foretold my fortune.*
4. *About my father's health.*

Last week I received the news about my father's illness in a distant city. This made me sad.

As I had no mind to read, I went out for a walk. On the way I saw an astrologer sitting under a tree. I turned my footsteps towards him. He welcomed me and said, "Your future is bright and you will be a big man." Then he held my palm in his hands and read its lines From these he told my past. Everything that he said was correct. This strengthened my confidence in him.

Coming to my present life he told me, "You have two brothers and two sisters. Your mother loves you very much, but your father is hot-tempered" These words impressed me much.

He then asked me to put two rupees on his book. I readily did so and requested him to tell my future.

Once more he read the lines of my right hand. Then he saw my forhead and muttered some words After reading the almanac, he wrote something on a slate. There was a sudden smile on his face and he said, "After five years, you will join Government service, but you will leave it soon. Then you will start a business. In this you will earn lakhs of rupees. You will also visit foreign countries." Now he stopped speaking and looked pained. I requested him to tell me everything frankly. So he continued, "But you should be careful in travelling. There is likely to be a car accident at the age of 50 Be careful and do not drive a car."

When I asked him about my father's health he said, "Your father has a long life. But his stars are not so good. I advise you to perform some ceremonies." For this he demanded five rupees. I paid the amount, bowed to him and left the place. This visit eased my mind.

Difficult Words

Distant-दूरच्या. Astrologer-ज्योतिषी. Palm-तळहात. Lines-रेषा. Hot-tempered-तापट स्वभावाचा. Impressed-छाप पाडली. Muttered-पुटपुटला. Almanac-पंचांग. Sudden-अचानक Frankly-स्पष्टपणें. Stars-ग्रह. Perform ceremonies-पूजाअर्चा करणें. Eased-स्वस्थता लाभली.

49

A CYCLONE

1. *Rumbling of clouds.*
2. *Beginning of the cyclone.*
3. *Some accidents.*
4. *Traffic stopped.*
5. *Screams heard.*

Last week I had been to Calcutta. On the first day I saw some beauty spots of that city. At night we made a plan for the next day's sight-seeing.

Next morning we left for sight-seeing. We had hardly seen a few places when it began to rain. After some time, we heard the roaring and rumbling of clouds. So we decided to go home.

Soon the wind blew with great speed. We saw a tree falling down at some distance. Tiles of roofs fell like leaves of trees. Sign-boards of many shops fell down and were shattered to pieces.

From all these we learnt that it was a cyclone. So we decided to reach home without any delay. On the way we had to face many difficulties. The speed of the wind increased.

When we left the corner of a street, a house fell down and buried some passers-by. This made us nervous. We thought that we were not safe.

Trams, buses, taxis, etc. stopped running. A few persons were seen running here and there. At last we reached home.

After some time the fury of the cyclone increased. We heard screams of women and children and yells of dogs.

The cyclone lasted for two days. For some time electricity failed and we were without light. During these two days we did not get milk, green vegetables, etc.

I learnt from newspapers that the cyclone did a great damage. Many houses fell down and buried numerous persons. Hundreds of boats were either sunk or were smashed to pieces

and many passengers and sailors were drowned. Many animals were killed. Some motor-cars and buses were damaged. Trees were uprooted and gardens were spoiled.

As soon as the situation became normal, I left Calcutta.

Even to-day the thought of that cyclone makes my blood creep.

Difficult Words

Cyclone-वावटळ. Beauty-spots-रम्य स्थळें. Plan-योजना. Sight-seeing-प्रेक्षणीय स्थळें पाहाण्यास जाणें. Hardly-क्वचितच. Roaring and rumbling-गडगडाट. Decided-ठरविलें; नक्की केलें. Speed-गति. Distance-अंतर. Tiles-कौलें. Roofs-छप्परें. Sign-boards-नांवाच्या पाट्या. Were shatterd to pieces-चा चक्काचूर झाला. Delay-दिरंगाई, चालढकल. Had to face-ला तोंड द्यावें लागलें. Difficulties-अडचणी. Buried-गाडून टाकलें, मूठमाती दिली. Passers-by-जाणारे येणारे; वाटेचे वाटसरू. Made nervous-घाबरविलें. Fury-संताप, उग्रता. Screams-किंकाळ्या. Yells-रडण्याचा आवाज; आरोळ्या. Damage-नुकसान. Were smashed to pieces-चा चक्काचूर झाला. Were uprooted-मुळापासून उखडले गेले. Normal-नित्याचे, नेहमींच्या-सारखें. Makes my blood creep-नें मला शहारेच येतात.

50.

A NEWSPAPER BOY

1. *Morning papers. Home delivery.*
2. *Selling in the streets.*
3. *Evening papers.*
4. *His earnings and competition.*
5. *His home—how he helps his parents.*

There is a newspaper boy—Ramu is his name—who comes to our house every morning to deliver the newspaper. The morning papers are out at 5-30 in the morning. He goes at the newspaper office and takes a bundle of newspapers. Then he goes at top-speed

on his bicycle from house to house, delivering newspapers. He comes to our house at about six o'clock in the morning, just throws a paper in the door and rushes to another house. He has no time to talk. He is very busy. He has to go about forty of his regular customers.

After the early morning home delivery, he stands at street corners or on footpath, shouting the names of various newspapers he has with him. He has some magazines and weeklies also for sale. By about 12 o'clock, he packs up his papers. Business is now dull. Therefore he goes home for his bath and lunch.

Again at 3-30 in the afternoon he goes to the newspaper office to get his bundle of evening papers. Home delivery for evening papers is less. But Ramu has some offices and shops as his regular customers for his evening papers. After that, he walks about the street, shouting "Evening News—Free Press Bulletin—Sandhyakal".

Ramu is free by about seven in the evening. His day's hard labour has brought him a profit of two or three rupees. He has many competitors, but his manners and services are so good that he does fairly good business.

Ramu is a smart boy of 14. Once I asked him why instead of going to a school, he was selling newspapers. He told me that he was fond of studies, but unfortunately his father lost his leg in a motor-car accident three years ago and therefore he had to support his family.

His mother also works and earns a little. But he has two sisters and one brother to support. He is happy because he is self-supporting. He is the bread-winner of his family.

Difficult Words

Deliver–वांटणें. Top speed–खूप वेगानें. Rushes–धावतो. Regular–वेळेवर, नियमित. Customers–ग्राहक. Sale–विक्री. Packs up–गुंडाळतो. Dull–मंदी. Bath–स्नान. Lunch–भोजन. Profit–नफा. Competitors–स्पर्धा करणारे. Manners–चालचलणूक, रीतभात.

Service–काम. Fairly–चांगला. Smart–चलाख. Fond– विडणारा. Unfortunately–दुर्दैवाने. Accident–अपघात. Support–पोषण करणें. Self-supporting स्वावलंबी. Bread-winner–कमावणारा, पालक.

51.

MY NATIVE PLACE

1. *Sweet place.*
2. *I always think of it.*
3. *There is a river near it.*
4. *There is a big plain.*
5. *A hill near my place.*
6. *Its memories.*

I have left my native place since long. It is a sweet place and I can never forget it.

I am very eager to visit it. When somebody goes to my native place, I remember it When somebody comes from it and gives me news about it, old memories fill my mind. When I am alone I think of it and I imagine it, calling me. Sometimes I get dreams of my visit to it. How happy I feel then !

I have a small house in my native place. It is like a dove's nest. It is a heaven on earth. I was born in that house. My grand-mother and grand-father still live there. How can I forget their love !

A river flows near my place. Everyday in the morning I used to go there with my friends. We swam in it for a long time. Sometimes when I look out from my window, the road looks like that river. On seeing this sight I become very happy. But the day-dream soon vanishes and my joy is turned into sorrow.

There is a big plain on the outskirts of my village. We played many games on it. Every year a fair was arranged there. I used to go there. I used to sit in a merry-go-round and used to buy sweets and toys. Whenever I think of the fair, my mind becomes restless.

And that hill near my place ! How sweet and charming it is ! I climbed it twice or thrice every year. It is full of trees and wild flowers. On this hill my father arranged picnics.

Memories of my native place make me sad. They urge me to visit it. My heart also cries out, "Home ! Sweet home ! there's no place like home !"

Difficult Words

Remember–आठवण होते. Memories–स्मृति, आठवणी. Imagine–कल्पना करणें. Heaven–स्वर्ग. Sight–देखावा Day-dream–दिवास्वप्न. Vanishes–अदृश्य होतें. Out-skirts–गांवाबाहेरील प्रदेश. Merry-go-round–फिरतें चक्र. Restless–बेचैन. Wild–जंगली. Picnic–वनभोजन. Urge–आग्रह करणें.

52.

WHEN I CHANGED MY HOUSE

1. *Vacating the old house.*
2. *Packing up household things.*
3. *Carrying things in a bullock-cart.*
4. *Arranging things in the new house.*
5. *Setting down.*

Our landlord had given us a notice to vacate the house as the municipality had asked him to repair it. After great difficulty we found a new house for us to live in.

We packed up all household things—furniture, photographs, utensils, books and boxes and loaded them in a bullock-cart. The furniture had to be carefully taken. The photographs were carefully wrapped up. Chairs and a table were put on the top with legs up in the air.

As I left the house, all the past memories came crowding to my mind. I was born in this house. I spent my happy childhood in this house. So I felt very sad. There were tears in my eyes. When I said goodbye to the house, I felt as if I were parting from my mother for ever.

We entered our new house. For two days everything was in disorder. Things were lying here and there. Cup-boards were to be put in their proper place. Furniture had to be arranged. Photographs and pictures were to be fixed on the walls.

I passed the first night in the new house without sleep. I thought all the time of our old house. Perhaps human nature is afraid of changes. Man is afraid that the change may not turn out to be better. But we have to change houses, leave the old and adjust ourselves to the new one.

Difficult Words

Vacate–खाली करणें, रिकामे करणें. Repair–दुरुस्त करणें. Difficulty–महाप्रयासानें. Pack–बांधाबांध करणें. Utensils–भांडींकुंडीं. Bullock cart–बैलगाडी. Carefully–काळजीपूर्वक. Were wrapped up–गुंडाळले. Memories–स्मृति. Crowding–गर्दी करून. Good-bye–शेवटचा निरोप. Arrived–आलों, पोंचलों. Disorder–अव्यवस्था. Proper–योग्य. Arrange–व्यवस्थित लावणें. Kitchen–स्वयंपाकगृह. Adjust–जमवून घेणें.

53.

A CRICKET MATCH I SAW

1. *On the first day.*
2. *On the second day.*
3. *On the third day.*
4. *On the fourth day.*
5. *The match ended in a draw.*

In the first week of this month I saw the first Test Match between the teams of India and Pakistan in Bombay. It was with great difficulty that I could buy a ticket. On the first day of the match I went to the Brabourne Stadium an hour earlier.

The captain of Pakistan team won the toss and decided to bat. The pair of Hanif and Imtiaz came out as opening batsmen. But Imtiaz was soon out. He was followed by Saeed.

This pair was firmly set and they played for the whole day. Indian bowlers tried their best, but could not get any wicket. The batting of Hanif was spirited and it pleased the spectators. At the end of the day the score of Pakistan was 241 for the loss of one wicket.

On the next day Hanif and Saeed took the score to 300. It seemed that at this rate Pakistan's total would go beyond 500. But this pair was soon out. Thereafter other wickets fell rapidly and all were out when their score reached 350.

Contractor and Roy opened our first innings and scored 50 runs at the close of the day.

On the third day of the match Roy was caught at 23. Baig followed him, but was soon caught. Now Manjrekar joined Contractor. Both of them faced the bowlers bravely. After scoring 63 runs Contractor was out. He was followed by Umrigar. The pair went on scoring runs and Pakistan bowlers could not check them. At tea time India's total was 180. Thereafter run-getting became slow and at the end of the day our total was 205 with a loss of three wickets.

On the fourth day Manjrekar and Umrigar were out within fifteen minutes. Chances for India's victory became dim. But Borde showed some fine cricket. He and Nadkarni scored some valuable runs, but were soon out. Surti was also out. When Desai and Joshi took up the bats, their task was difficult. But Desai played the game like a veteran batsman and Joshi supported him. At the end of the day they carried the total to 396 runs. Now India was out of danger.

On the last day of the match the same pair went on batting. After about an hour's play Desai was out when our score was 449. At this junction Captain Contractor declared the innings closed.

Within a few minutes Pakistan began its second innings. But Hanif was out after getting only one run. This was a great blow to Pakistan. However Imtiaz and Saeed got settled and scored 134 runs, before tea-time. Saeed was out after sooring 41

runs. Mustaq followed him. Both Imtiaz and Mustaq scored many runs before they were out. Then came Burki and Mathias. At the end of the day Pakistan's score was 166 runs.

Thus the match ended in a draw.

It was a memorable match, full of life and spirit, with rapid ups and downs. Each team fought gallantly for a victory, but neither got it.

Difficult Words

Won the toss–ओलीसुकी जिंकली. Was firmly set–चा चांगलाच जम बसला. Spirited–तडफदार. Spectators–प्रेक्षक. Score–धावांची बेरीज. Rapidly–सपासप; झपाट्यानें. Bravely–शौर्यानें. Check–थोपविणें; आटोक्यांत आणणें-ठेवणें. Dim–अंधुक. Task–जबाबदारीचें काम. Veteran–अनुभवी, मुरलेला. Juncture–क्षण. Ended in a draw–अनिर्णित शेवट झाला. Memorable–संस्मरणीय. Spirit–तडफ Gallantly–शौर्यानें.

54.

MY PARROT OR MY PET BIRD

1. *How it was bought.*
2. *He remained uneasy.*
3. *After a month.*
4. *How I treated him.*
5. *What he likes to eat.*
6. *His habits.*
7. *When we go on a journey.*
8. *He is an ascetic.*

Three years ago my father bought a parrot from a bird-seller who praised him much. Then we brought a new cage to keep him.

For some days he remained uneasy. He did not speak a word Even in food and drink he had no interest I do not know whether he slept well or not

After about a month he felt somewhat at ease. He spoke

a few words and ate and drank a little. Gradually he became one of us.

Out of all the members of my family I became very fond of him. Every morning I took him out of the cage and washed him and his cage. Then I gave him fruits to eat. At the same time I taught him to speak a word or two. In the evening when I returned from the school, I went to my parrot and sat near him for some time. Thus he became fond of me and I became fond of him.

My pet parrot has peculiar tastes. All parrots like chillies; but my parrot does not like them at all. His favourite fruit is orange. He also likes tomatoes. But his most favourite dish is curds.

His habits are also strange. In the early morning and at night he speaks the name of Rama for a few minutes and then remains silent, closing his eyes. He welcomes every guest when he comes and bids him good-bye when he goes. When I open the door of his cage he comes out and sits on my shoulder. Sometimes he remains out of the cage and moves on the terrace of my house. There he mixes with other birds and perhaps talks with them. But he does not fly away.

Sunday is his happiest day, because on that day all the members of my family and even outsiders meet him and talk with him. But when we pack our luggage for a journey, he becomes very sad. He knows that he will have to remain with our neighbour and will miss our company.

My mother calls this parrot an ascetic. Surely he must have been an ascetic in his prior birth. He is really a wonderful bird with a pure loving heart.

Difficult Words

Praise–स्तुती करणें. Cage–पिंजरा. Uneasy–बेचैन, दुःखी. Interest–लक्ष, रुचि. Whether–किंवा. Somewhat–किंचित्, थोडें.

Gradually–आस्ते आस्ते. Fond–आवडता. Pet–आवडता. Peculiar· विचित्र. Taste–आवड. Chillies–मिरच्या. Favourite–आवडतें. Orange–नारिंग Dish–खाद्य. Curd–दही. Habits–संवयी. Strange–तऱ्हेवाइक, विचित्र. Guest–पाहुणा. Wishes him good-bye–राम राम करतो. Danger–भय. Warns–सूचना देतो. Shoulder–खांदे. Terrace–आगाशी, गच्ची. Perhaps–कदाचित्. Outsiders–बाहेरचे लोक. Pack–बांधणें. Journey–प्रवास. Sad–दुःखी. Miss our company–कांहीं वेळ ताटातूट होणें. Ascetic–तपस्वी. Prior–अगोदरचा. Really–खरोखर. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक.

55.

A VISIT TO A FACTORY

1. *A visit to a cement factory.*
2. *The power house.*
3. *Big machines and chimneys.*
4. *Different processes for making cement.*
5. *Packing and despatching.*
6. *Employment for hundreds of workers.*

Once I went to see a cement factory. It was about eight miles from the town. It was a big group of buildings, roofs and chimneys and covered an area of about two square miles.

The factory had its own power-house. Electricity was produced there and supplied to all the parts of the factory. The furnaces were so big and hot that we could not even stand near them for five seconds. The whole factory wss situated near the sea. This was very convenient for sending out cement by ships.

We were shown round the place by the manager. We saw different processes through which materials have to pass before cement is finally manufactured. There were big broad rollers moving round and round with the help of machines. Stones and sand were thrown into them by a machine. Stones were crushed to pieces. Again pieces of stones were reduced to thin powder.

There were scientists and chemists who checked up cement at every stage.

From there we went to a big store-house. Cement from a machine was poured into it. This cement was then packed in gunny-bags in certain weights. Thousands of cement bags were lying in the godown, ready to be shipped.

This cement factory gives employment to hundreds of workers. It has Indian management and Indian capital. I was much impressed with the progress of this industry. Finally we went to the sea-shore. Here we saw ships being filled up with cement bags. This cement goes to all parts of India and even outside.

Difficult Words

Group-समूह. Roofs-छपरें. Chimneys-धुराडीं, चिमण्या. Supply-पुरविणें. Furnaces-भट्ट्या. Was situated-वसलेली होती. Convenient-सोयीचे. Processes-क्रिया. Materials-कच्चा माल. Manufacture-तयार करणें. Rollers-मोठे रूळ. Machines-यंत्रें. Are crushed-चूरा करण्यांत येतो. Powder-पावडर, चूर्ण. Chemists-रसायनशास्त्रज्ञ. Stage-वेळ. Gunny-bags-पोतीं. Ready to be shipped-जहाजांत भरण्यास तयार. Was impressed-छाप पड़ली. Industry-उद्योग. Finally-शेवटीं.

56.

A WALKING TOUR

1. *Decision.*
2. *Started.*
3. *Visited different places.*
4. *Some hardships.*

During the last May Vacation, a friend of mine suggested to me that we should go on a walking tour. I put this idea before other friends. Then we all decided to go on a walking tour of surrounding villages within a couple of days.

We made necessary preparations and planned the programme of the tour. One fine morning we took our kits on our shoulders and left our town.

There was a peculiar joy in our hearts and much energy in our feet. Within an hour we came across a small river. It was quite shallow and we could see its bottom. How pleasant it was to wade through its cool water! At about eleven o'clock we reached a village.

After taking food and rest we left it and went to another village.

In this way we visited different villages. On the way we had a lot of fun. Some one sang a song and some one cut jokes. Constant talk made us forget our fatigue.

Once we stopped on the bank of a river and had a pleasant bath. On another occasion we visited a farm. The farmer welcomed us with joy and gave us sweet tomatoes to eat. He also gave us plenty of vegetables. What a simple soul! We shall never forget his loving treatment.

Once we reached a village at night. After putting up in a dharmashala, we went to buy foodgrains. But the grain-merchant at once found out that we were students on tour. So he refused to sell foodgrains and invited us to his place for supper. At last we had to accept his invitation. It is in persons like this that the soul of Indian villages is seen.

One village had historical importance. We learnt about its past from the villagers and saw its historical places. We stayed there for a day. At night we arranged a programme of music and invited all the villagers.

One day we climbed a hill. It was a place of pilgrimage where thousands of pilgrims went every year. We stayed there for a day and visited various temples.

During our tour we came across birds and beasts of many types. One of us had a camera and he took their snap-shots. He also took photographs of different places and persons.

This does not mean that our tour was quite smooth. One of us had fever for a day or two. Another's leg was injured by a stone. Insect-bites and swellings were common.

After fourteen days' tour we returned home. It was a pleasant tour, full of joy and adventures.

Difficult Words

Suggested–सुचविलें. Decided–नक्की केलें. Necessary–आवश्यक. Preparations–तयारी. Programme–कार्यक्रम. Kits–सामानसुमान. Peculiar–विशेष प्रकारचा Energy–उत्साह, शक्ति. Shallow–उथळ. Bottom–तळ. Pleasant–गमतीचें. Wade through–पाण्यांतून पलीकडे जाणें. A lot of fun–खूप गमतीजमती. Jokes–थट्टामस्करी. Constant–सतत. Fatigue–थकवा. Occasion–प्रसंग, वेळ. Plenty–पुष्कळ. Vegetables–भाजी. Treatment–वागणूक. Supper–भोजन. Invitation–निमंत्रण. Importance–महत्त्व. Arranged–नक्की केला. Pilgrimage–यात्रा. Beasts–जनावरें. Snap-shots–फोटो. Smooth–सरळ, त्रासाशिवाय. Was injured–जखमी झाला. Insect-bites–लहान प्राणी चावणें. Swellings–सुजणें. Adventures–साहस.

57.

A RUNNING RACE

1. *Race arranged by our school.*
2. *Arrangements for the race.*
3. *Beginning of the race.*
4. *First and second round.*
5. *Third round.*
6. *Fourth round.*

Last year in the month of December our school arranged a running race for students between the ages of 16 and 18. It was a one-mile race. Nearly twenty students took part in it.

It was about 7 o'clock in the morning. We went to the big plain outside our town. A big circle with white flour was made

for the runners. Its circumference was about a quarter of a mile. The runners were to take four rounds.

Many students and few teachers came to watch the race. Exactly at 7-15 A. M. our drill teacher fired a shot and the race began. In the beginning some boys ran fast, while others ran slowly.

The first round was soon over. During the second round, boys began to shout and clap. They encouraged their friends or favourites. Somebody played on a drum. A stout boy named Waman ran very fast and was ahead of others. It seemed that he would win the race.

But in the third round he fell down and his knees were injured. Out of the remaining rivals three boys were running neck to neck. But they soon felt tired. One of them became very thirsty and left the field. Two boys named Naval and Keshav came in the front. They ran fast. They were followed by Govind.

The fourth round began. There was great excitement. Students shouted loudly. The rivals ran fast. Now Govind increased his speed. He passed Naval, Vinod and others. A few yards now remained. Govind ran fast and won the race. Vinod stood sccond and Naval stood third.

It was an exciting race. All of us enjoyed ourselves seeing it.

Difficult Words

Arranged-योजिली, नक्की केली. Plain-मैदान. Circle-वर्तुळ. Flour-पीठ. Circumference-परिघ. Quarter-पाव. Rounds-फेरे. Exactly-बरोबर, ठीक. Drill teacher-व्यायामशिक्षक. Slowly-सावकाश, हळूहळू. Shout-ओरडणें. Clap-टाळ्या वाजविणें. Encouraged-उत्तेजन देत होते. Favourites-आवडते खेळाडू. Drum-ड्रम, लहान ढोलकें. Stout-मजबूत. Ahead-सर्वांत पुढें. Were injured-दुखावले. Remaining-बाकीचे. Neck to neck-अगदीं बरोबर. Field-शर्यतीचें मैदान. In the front-पुढें. Were followed by-च्या मागोमाग

होता. Excitement–औत्सुक्य. Rivals–स्पर्धक, शर्यतींत भाग घेणारे. Increased–वाढविला. Speed–वेग, गति. Exciting–गमतीदार, उत्सुकता वाढविणारा.

58.
A VISIT TO A MUSEUM

1. *Went to Bombay.*
2. *Saw different sections.*
3. *Saw a model of an ideal village.*
4. *Saw mirrors.*

Once I went to Bombay. I saw its many interesting places. In the afternoon of one day I went with my friends to see its museum.

As soon as we entered the museum, we went to the section of animals. There were dead bodies of lions, tigers, deer, rabbits, serpents, etc. There were numerous types of serpents in different jars filled with a liquid.

In another section I saw toys of different periods of India. There were toys of ancient days, toys of the Rajput period and modern toys.

Then we went to the section of human history. There were small clay dolls of human beings of different periods. From them we learnt their method of dress, etc. In a section near it were weapons of different periods. It contained heavy swords of the Rajput period. I wondered how the Rajput warriors would have carried them in their hands. I also saw armours.

Art section contained numerous pictures. There were pictures of ancient rishis and their ashrams. The pictures of weddings, marriage processions, wars, fairs, etc. were highly interesting. There were also specimens of artistic work on ivory, silver, brass, porcelain, etc. I was glad to see many beautiful shawls.

Then we saw a model of an ideal village. It gave us an idea of planning a good village. I remarked, "How happy would be our villagers if there were villages of this type !"

While we were leaving the museum we saw some mirrors. They showed our images in different sizes and shapes, such as tall, stunted, fat, thin, upside-down, etc. This made us laugh.

After three hours we left the museum. It was really a pleasant visit. Even to-day I remember every section of it.

Difficult Words

Interesting–आकर्षक. Section–विभाग. Numerous–असंख्य. Jars–बरण्या. Modern–अर्वाचीन, चालू काळांतील. Method–तऱ्हा, पद्धती. Weapons-हत्यारें. Wondered–आश्चर्य वाटलें. Armours–चिलखतें. Ancient–प्राचीन. Marriage procession–लग्नाची मिरवणूक. Specimens–नमुने. Ivory–हस्तिदंत. Porcelain–चिनीमाती. Model–नमुना. Ideal–आदर्श. Planning-रचना करणें. Mirrors–आरसे. Stunted–आकुंचित. Upside-down–उलटी. Pleasant–मौजेची.

59.

MY SCHOOL

1. *Beautiful building.*
2. *Number of students and teachers.*
3. *Discipline.*
4. *Examinations.*
5. *Library and reading room.*
6. *Playground.*

My school is 80 years old. It has the reputation of being the best school in our town. Our S S. C. results are always good. Formerly its building was small and old. Only two years ago, the present big building was specially built for it at the cost of rupees two lakhs. It has four floors, 40 rooms and a big hall.

Our school has over one thousand boys and girls studying in different classes. Our staff is well qualified and trained. Our Headmaster is kind and strict at the same time.

Our school is not noisy like other schools because our Headmaster believes in strict discipline. The teachers and the

pupils are always regular in attendance. Boys and girls are never seen wandering about. Our classes are regularly held and our teaehers take great pains in teaching us our lessons. They also take personal interest in our studies.

Every month we have an examination. After this we are told where we are weak. We have also our terminal and annual examinations. There are several prizes for those who stand first in different subjects or classes.

Our school has got an excellent library and reading room. In our library we have thousands of books on all subjects. This gives us an opportunity for extra reading. In our reading room there are latest newspapers and magazines. The library remains open everyday from nine in the morning to seven in the evening. Here boys and girls can sit and study in perfect silence.

Our school has a big playground of its own. Here after the school hours, we go to play various games. Some play cricket, some play foot-ball, hockey, volley-ball, etc. At the end of the year, annual sports are held. Many students take part in various competitions and races.

The annual prize distribution day is a great event for all of us. Our playground is then decorated with flags and flowers. On this occasion a distinguished guest is invited to distribute the prizes.

Difficult Words

Reputation–कीर्ति. Formerly–पूर्वी. Specially–खास. Different–निरनिराळ्या. Strict–कडक. Discipline–शिस्त. Regular–नियमित. Attendance–हजेरी. Personal–व्यक्तिगत, प्रत्येकाकडे. Interest–लक्ष. Terminal–षण्मासिक. Annual–वार्षिक. Excellent–अत्युत्तम. Opportunity–संधि. Extra–इतर. Latest–अगदीं नवीन. Perfect–पूर्ण. Playground–खेळाचें मैदान. Various–निरनिराळे. Competitions–शर्यती. Sportsmen–खेळाडू. Is decorated–शृंगारण्यांत येतें. Distinguished–सुप्रसिद्ध. Guest–पाहुणा. Invite–निमंत्रण करणें. Distribute–वांटणें.

60.

MY SCHOOL LIBRARY

1. *Special hall for the library.*
2. *Many books on various subjects.*
3. *Sitting arrangement.*
4. *Silence in the hall.*
5. *Books are issued for reading at home.*

In our school building there is a special big hall for the library. It is constructed in such a way that there is good air and light in the hall.

In our school library there are hundreds of books on various subjects. These books are arranged according to subjects and languages. There are labels on them on which the serial numbers of books are written. These books are kept in cupboards and on shelves. We have many books on literature, science, history, geography, mathematics and general knowledge. We have a good collection of novels and stories. These are naturally very popular with the students.

Our school library remains open from nine in the morning till seven in the evening. There is a librarian in charge of the library and two peons to help him. For those who want to read and study there, there is a good sitting arrangement. There are desks and chairs. Perfect silence is observed in the library. It is not used for idle talks. We see many studious boys and girls reading and taking notes there.

Books are also issued to students for reading at home. These books are entered in the library register against their names. They should be returned within fifteen days. A fine of one anna per day is taken from those who return the books late.

At the end of the term we have to show in our register how many books were issued to us and were read by us from the library. Our school teacher studies the list of books issued to us and gives us proper advice. If we read only novels, he tells us to read books on general knowledge and lives of great men also.

Every year new books are added to our school library. I think it is a very rich library.

*** Difficult Words**

Special–खास. Construct–बांधणें. Various–निरनिराळ्या. Labels–चिठ्या. Serial numbers–अनुक्रम नंबर. Shelves–उघडीं कपाटें, सामान ठेवण्याच्या फळ्या. Literature–साहित्य. Collection–संग्रह. Naturally–स्वाभाविकपणें. Popular–लोकप्रिय. Peons–नोकर, पट्टेवाले. Arrangement–व्यवस्था. Is observed–पाळण्यांत येतें. Studious–अभ्यासू. Notes–उतारे. Are issued–देण्यांत येतात. Proper–योग्य. Advice–सल्ला. General–सर्वसामान्य. Knowledge–ज्ञान.

61.

LIFE IN A CITY

1. *Morning time.*
2. *Everybody is in haste.*
3. *Traffic in the street.*
4. *Tea-shops, hotels, etc.*
5. *Pictures, dramas, etc.*
6. *Hospitals.*
7. *In the evening.*

Life in a city is really interesting. One reads a newspaper by the side of one's cup of tea and life begins. We hear the shouts of hawkers. Vegetable-sellers move from door to door selling vegetables. Then follow the servants of grain-merchants.

Everybody is in haste in the morning and has to follow the daily-routine like a machine. Mouth-washing, shaving, bathing, taking tea follow one another The house wife is busy in her cooking place. Children are busy with their home-work. Time passes quickly and people find it hard to finish their routine work in time.

This lasts up to 10-30 A. M. Then we see children going to school and clerks, officers and others going to their offices. Doctors open their dispensaries and patients are seen coming there with bottles in their hands.

The traffic on the streets starts from the early hours of the morning. Carts, carriages, bicycles, motor-cycles and motor-cars move along the streets making different sounds. Sometimes a bus collides with a motor-car and sometimes a man is crushed under a bus. Such accidents are very common in a city.

In a big city like Bombay there are big markets, shopping centres and bazaars. Cotton-market and share-bazaar are very noisy, because the brokers shout at the top of their voice. Cloth -markets are full of activity and crowds of people visit them daily.

There are tea-shops, hotels and restaurants. Innumerable people go there to take tea, coffee, food, etc. Some of them are really luxurious. They have nice furniture and decorated walls. Fans move over our heads and there is some music to please us.

If we are tired we can go to see a picture, a drama or a dance. Or else we may go to a park. If a person is fond of reading books, he can go to a big library where he will find all sorts of books. Visitors to a city find great pleasure in a visit to a museum or a zoo.

Illness and diseases are very common in a city. To fight against them there are many hospitals. A visit to a hospital will show that life in a city is miserable.

Evenings in a city are peaceful. Offices and schools are closed. Children and many others return home. People are seen going out for an evening walk on the sea-shore or to a garden.

Most of those who live in a city are tired of it. But villagers think life in a city is full of heavenly happiness.

Difficult Words

Interesting-आकर्षक, मजेशीर. Disturb-त्रास देणें. Hawkers-फेरीवाले. Vegetables-भाज्या. Haste-घाई. Daily-routine-नित्यक्रम.

Machine–यंत्र. Shaving–दाढी करणें. House-wife–गृहिणी. Quickly–झटपट. Finish–पुरें करणें. Dispensaries–दवाखाने. Traffic–वाहनाची वेळ. Collides–एकमेकांवर आपटतात. Is crushed–चिरडला जातो. Accidents–अपघात. Shopping centres–खरेदीची केंद्रे. Noisy–गोंगाट असलेलें. Activity–हालचाल, येजा. Innumerable–असंख्य. Really–खरोखर. Luxurious–वैभव व आराम यांनीं युक्त. Decorated–सजविलेली. Park–बगीचा. Sorts–जाती, प्रकार. Zoo–प्राणिसंग्रहालय. Illness–आजारीपण. Diseases–रोग. Miserable–दुःखाचें. Heavenly–स्वर्गीय, सुखाचें.

62.

LIFE IN A VILLAGE THESE DAYS

1. *Houses and roads.*
2. *Wells and the pond.*
3. *The village-school, etc.*
4. *Simple and easy life.*
5. *Means of amusement.*
6. *Improvement in villages.*

Life in a village these days is not quite different from what it was fifty years ago. However a few changes here and there do attract our attention.

Houses in a village are made of stones and mud. They are built at a distance from one another. Most of them have no storeys. There are court-yards in front of houses for keeping the cattle. But some wealthy persons from cities have now built good houses in villages. Roads of a village are still rough.

Just on the outskirts of a village there are wells from which women draw water. More wells are being dug nowadays. There is also a pond where people bathe and wash clothes. Even the cattle enter the pond in the noon and refresh themselves.

In a village there is a village school. It also contains a small library with some books and one or two newspapers. There is a

chowra where people meet and talk in the evening. There are also quarters for the village patel and village police.

Life in a village is simple. A man from a city will call it dull. The farmer goes to his farm and ploughs the field. The merchant attends his shop and the blacksmith is busy in his smithy. There is no hurry and no worry. Everybody does his work with ease. In summer the farmer has no work. Then he passes his days in idleness, doing nothing. Women have no work in the afternoon. So they pass time in idle chit-chat. On the whole living in a village is cheap. As there is no traffic, there is no accident.

Snake-charmers, jugglers and acrobats frequently visit a village and amuse the people by their feats. Sometimes a petty dramatic company visits it and stages the *ramlila* in an open space. Once in a year a fair is arranged near a village. Villagers go to see it and enjoy themselves. In some villages common radio sets are kept, so that people can hear the programme for the villagers.

Villages are being improved nowadays. Roads are repaired and new wells are dug. Modern methods of agriculture are introduced in some villages. Motor-buses have connected cities and villages.

Life in a village these days promises a bright future.

Difficult Words

Quite–अगदीं. Different–निराळें. Attract–आकर्षक करणें, (लक्ष) वेधणें. Mud–चिखल. Distance–अंतर. Storeys–मजले. Courtyards–आवार, मोकळी जागा. Cattle–ढोर. Wealthy–श्रीमंत. Rough–खडबडीत. Outskirts–गांवाबाहेरचा प्रदेश, शीव. Refresh–ताजेतवाने होणें. Quarters–घर. Dull–कंटाळवाणें. Ploughs–नांगरतो. Busy–कामांत असलेला. Smithy–लोहाराचें दुकान. Hurry–घांदल, गडबड. Worry–चिंता, काळजी. Ease–आराम. Traffic–वाहनांची येजा. Accident–अपघात. Snake-charmers and jugglers–गारुडी. Acrobats–दोरीवर उड्या मारणारे, नाडे भोरपी. Petty–लहान. Stages–

करून दाखवतात. Fair–जत्रा. Modern–अर्वाचीन. Agriculture–शेती. Introduce–दाखल करणें. Connect–जोडणें. Bright–तेजस्वी.

63.

SCENES AT A VILLAGE WELL

1. *Women on the well.*
2. *Village-gossips.*
3. *Quarrels of women.*
4. *Youths on the well.*
5. *Cattle come to the well.*

A village well is a place of sweet sounds and pleasing scenes.

Some young women are seen cleansing their utensils. From their sweet smiles you can make out that they cut jokes. Next moment they become serious. Perhaps they are reminded of their parents. Some women draw water from the well, humming sweet songs.

A village well is also a place for washing clothes and for speaking ill about others. Women bring bundles of clothes and wash them on the well. But while their hands do this useful work, their tongues fill the air with dirty talks about others. Again the village well is a living newspaper office. Here you get all kinds of reports–true and false–about the people.

But the village well becomes a battle-ground when women quarrel for water. There is an exchange of hot words and abuses. Sometimes, the atmosphere becomes so hot that women raise their hands, while words as fiery as bombs are showered by both sides. But the battle is soon over when somebody makes them cool.

On the other side you see a youth washing clothes. He wants to make his clothes white like a lily and hence uses the soap liberally. On this side the quarrels are rare. But if a quarrel starts, it becomes more furious than that of women.

If there is a water-trough near the well, shepherds bring herds of cattle there. It is a pleasing sight to see thirsty cattle drinking water. Twenty or thirty of them stand in a line and drink water, while the shepherd whistles and utters some words.

The village well is a charming place. That is why a film producer takes its scenes.

Difficult words

Sounds–आवाज. Scenes–दृश्यें. Cleansing–घासणाऱ्या Utensils–भांडीं. Make out–समजूं शकतां. Cut jokes–थट्टा करतात. Serious–गंभीर. Perhaps–कदाचित. Are reminded–आठवण येते. Humming–गुणगुणत. Ill–वाईट. Bundles–गाठोडीं, बोजे. Dirty–गलिच्छ. Reports–समाचार. Battle-ground–युद्धक्षेत्र. Quarrel–भांडणें. Exchange of hot words–शब्दांची लढाई. Abuses–शिव्या, अपशब्द. Atmosphere–वातावरण. Fiery–उग्र, भयंकर. Shower–वर्षाव करणें. Lily–कमळ. Liberally–उदारपणानें, मुक्त हस्तें. Rare–विरळ. Furious–भडक, भांड चोर. Trough–टाकी, हौद. Shepherds–मेंढपाळ. Herds of cattle–गुरांचे कळप. Thirsty–तहानेलेले. Whistles–शीळ घालतो. Utters–उच्चारतो. Charming–सुंदर. Producer–निर्माता.

64.

A JOURNEY TO THE MOON

1. *How the plane started.*
2. *Our experiences on the way.*
3. *What I saw.*
4. *Scenes of nature.*
5. *Sleep and a dream.*
6. *How we landed on the moon.*

I had reserved my seat in a plane for my journey to the moon years ago. At last my turn came. Having put on a special type of dress I entered the plane. There were two other passengers with me. Belts were tied around us. Soon a warning was given and within a minute our plane went up in the air like an arrow.

The plane flew with a speed of hundreds of miles per minute. This was a pleasant experience. After some time we felt suffocation. So we took oxygen from the cylinders which were kept behind our seats. We also felt giddy. Hence we took pills which were given to us. After about an hour, our journey became smooth. Now we saw Russian sputniks and American atlases moving round the world.

When I looked from the window I saw the clear blue sky around us. There was not a patch of cloud in the whole sky. Then I cast a glance the earth. It looked like a vast balloon floating in the air.

In the noon we took food, though we had no appetite. Whatever might be the reason, we did not find it so tasty. Then I had a short nap.

When I woke up, I turned my eyes to the earth. It still looked big. But I found it moving. Then I looked around. The sun was blazing with more light.

During this journey the pilot kept us informed about the speed of the plane, its distance from the earth and the moon, etc. There were many machines in the plane, recording many things.

In the afternoon we had tea and breakfast. At this time we switched on our radio and heard Indian music.

The scene of the evening was charming. There was the setting sun on one side and on the other side there was the rising moon. She appeared very big.

But the night was wonderful. The stars looked like silvery balls hanging in the dark canopy of the sky. Our earth was also shining like the moon. At times we saw flying saucers moving in the sky.

While I was watching the beauty of the whole universe, I fell asleep. I had a sweet dream wherein I met my parents, brothers and sisters. When I got up in the morning I became sad for leaving them behind.

Now the moon was quite near. She did not shine and looked like our earth. We saw big mountains and valleys. At

last the pilot warned us that the plane was about to land. Within a few minutes it touched the ground and we reached the land of our dream.

Difficult Words

Turn–पाळी. Special–खास. Belts–पट्टे. Arrow–तीर. Pleasant–आनंददायक. Experience–अनुभव. Suffocation–जीव गुदमरणें. Cylinders–लांबट जाड नळ्या. Felt giddy–भोंवळ येऊं लागली. Pills–गोळ्या. Smooth–सरळ. Vast–खूप मोठें. Floating–हवेंत तरंगणारें. Appetite–भूक. Tasty–रुचकर. Nap–डुलकी, झोप. Was blazing–तळपत होता. Scene–दृश्य. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक. Canopy–पोकळी, घुमटाकार जागा, छत. Saucers–बश्या. Universe–जग, विश्व. Valleys–दऱ्या. Land–जमिनीवर उतरणें.

65.

AN ORPHAN BOY

1. *I saw a boy.*
2. *His story.*
3. *How I helped him.*

Once when I was returning home after my evening walk, I saw a boy weeping. I pitied him, went to him and asked him what the matter was.

He stopped weeping and informed me that he was an orphan. Then he said, "My parents died of cholera when I was hardly six years old. So my uncle took me under his shelter. But he was more interested in my parents' money than in me. He sent me to a school. But I did not like to go there. So he often beat me. After a year he drove me away. I went to another relative's house, but he refused to give me shelter. For three days I begged from door to door and slept in a dharmashala. As I had nothing to cover myself, I shivered at night.

"After three days a man met me and gave me some money. With its help I came here and found out my maternal uncle's house. Three years passed. My maternal uncle died recently. So my aunt

has driven me out. I have no money, no food, no clothes except those that I put on and no shelter. I do not know where I should go. Please help me in whatever way you can".

I pitied the boy and took him home. He was very hungry. So my mother gave him food. I told her the poor boy's story. But when my father came, he became angry. My mother asked him to be calm and requested him to get him admitted in an orphanage. At last my father agreed to do so and permitted us to keep the boy in the house till he was admitted in an orphanage. Near our town there is a big city in which there is an orphanage. My father went there, saw its trustees and got the boy admitted. Next day the boy was sent there. We gave him clothes and a few rupees.

Only last week I went there to see him. He is quite happy.

Difficult Words

To return–मागें फिरणें, परत येणें. Pity–दया. What the matter was–त्याला काय झालें होतें. Informed–सांगितलें. Orphan–अनाथ बालक. Cholera–कॉलरा, पटकी. Hardly–तितक्यांत, क्वचितच. Shelter–आश्रय. Was interested–लोभ होता, प्रेम होतें. Refused–नाकारलें. To cover–झांकण्यासाठीं. Shivered–थंडीनें थरथर कांपलों. Maternal uncle–मामा. Recently–नुकताच. Except–शिवाय. I put on–मी अंगावर घातले आहेत. Hungry–भुकेला. Calm–शांत. Requested–विनंती केली. To get admitted–दाखल करविणें. Orphanage–अनाथाश्रम. Permitted–परवानगी दिली. Quite–अगदीं, पूर्णपणें.

66.

WHEN I WAS A CHILD

1. *My fourth birthday.*
2. *How I went to school.*
3. *Experiences at school.*
4. *How I played.*

5. *Lessons and other activities.*
6. *Accidents.*

I do not remember very early days of my childhood. The earliest incident that I remember is my fourth birthday. On that day my father had arranged a party. On that occasion many of our relatives came to our house. I got many presents from them. One of the presents was a tricycle. After the function was over I took many rounds on it in my street.

During that very year I was sent to school. I remember how I cried for some days in the school and how my teacher tried to soothe me.

When I was a child I was fond of stories. At home my grand-mother told me stories and in school my teacher often told stories.

Once I went to see a circus. Its feats were wonderful. On another occasion a magician came to our school. When I saw his feats, I became wonder-struck.

Our teacher took us to different places of interest on Sundays. I liked such outings, because then we had lot of fun. At times we went on picnic.

During my childhood I was fond of play. Everyday in the evening I played a game in my street. Sometimes in winter I used to fly kites for hours together.

Once our school staged a drama. In it I played the part of an orphan. Everybody praised my work. After this I often took part in such dramas.

Even in those days of care-free life I read my lessons carefully and secured a high rank in the examination.

My early life was not without accidents. Once I sat on a horse. But he ran fast and threw me down. My head was slightly injured and there was bleeding. On another occasion I fell from a bicycle and had an injury on my leg.

Years of childhood passed rapidly and I became a grown-up boy.

Days of my childhood were the days of sweet sunshine of the morning. It was a life bubbling with joy and without any worry.

Difficult Words

Incident–हकिगत, प्रसंग. Had arranged–ठरविली होती. Occasion–प्रसंग, वेळ. Tricycle–तीन चाकी (सायकल). Rounds–चकरा. Soothe–शांत करणें. Feats–खेळ. Magician–जादुगार. Wonder-struck–आश्चर्यचकित, थक्क. Outings–बाहेर जाणें; सहली. Fun–मजा. Picnic–वनभोजन. Staged–केलें. Orphan–अनाथ मूल. Care-free–काळजीविरहित. Secured–मिळविला. Accidents–अपघात. Slightly–किंचित्. Was injured–इजा झाली होती. Bleeding–रक्तस्राव. Rapidly–झटपट. Bubbling with joy–आनंदाच्या उकळ्या खात असलेलें.

67.

A PROCESSION

1. *It was the Republic Day.*
2. *Motor-cycles and the band.*
3. *Volunteers and others.*
4. *Motor-trucks.*
5. *Folk dances, etc.*

It was the Republic Day. People knew that a big procession was to pass through the main roads of our city in the afternoon. So they thronged on the roads and in the windows and balconies of the houses. I went to my friend's house to have a clear view of the procession.

After some time, two motor-cycles were seen coming. They cleared the road. They were followed by the band which played on flutes, drums and various other musical instruments.

Hundreds of volunteers in uniforms came next. Then there were sudden claps by the people. I became eager to know why

people did so. To my great joy I found our Chief Minister, other Ministers and other leaders walking in the midst of the procession. Cries of "Jai Hind" rent the sky.

My eyes were soon turned on boy-scouts and girl-guides. How nice was their discipline! They uttered some slogans which I could not hear.

Then was seen a pleasing sight. Many Sikhs with drawn swords rode on well-adorned white horses. Their leader had our national flag in his hand. People cheered them with loud claps.

The sight of the people of different communities—the Pathans, Bohris, the Khojas, was inspiring. It gave us a glimpse of the unity of India.

And now came the sight of sights. Motor-trucks with wonderful scenes came one by one. They showed the progress made by our country under the Five Year Plans. Scenes of river-projects, production of electricity, development of various industries, increase of medical relief, etc. pleased us.

Still there was much to see. Folk-dances, sword-fights, etc. served as a feast to our eyes.

At last the procession was over. It took two hours to pass through the road. How big and yet how majestic! It was miles and miles long, full of life and joy.

Difficult Words

Procession–मिरवणूक. Main–मुख्य. Thronged–जमले. Balconies–गच्ची; गॅलरी. View–देखावा. Flutes–बांसऱ्या. Drums–ढोल, नगारे. Various–अनेक जातीचे. Musical instruments–वाद्ये. Volunteers–स्वयंसेवक. Uniforms–गणवेश. Sudden–एकाएकी. Claps–टाळ्या. Rent the skies–गगनभेदी गर्जना केल्या. Discipline–शिस्त. Uttered–पुकारीत होत्या. Slogans–सूत्रवाक्ये, जयघोष. Pleasing–आनंददायक. Well adorned–उत्तम शृंगारलेले. National–राष्ट्रीय. Cheered–आनंदानें स्वागत केलें. Communities–जाती. Inspiring–उत्साहजनक. Glimpse–कल्पना. Sight of sights–सर्वांत चांगलें

दृश्य. River projects–धरण योजना. Production–उत्पादन. Development–विकास. Industries–उद्योग. Medical relief–औषधी मदत. Folk-dances–लोकनृत्यें. Sword-fights–तलवारीचीं द्वन्द्वयुद्धें. Majestic–भव्य.

68.

A WEDDING

1. *Great joy in the family.*
2. *Marriage procession.*
3. *Welcome at the bride's place.*
4. *Ceremonies.*
5. *Reception.*

A few months ago I attended the wedding of my friend. I was his guest and stayed with him.

On the wedding day there was great joy in the family. Every one was in high spirit. Wedding pipes were sounded and drums were beaten.

In the evening the marriage procession started. My friend had put on attractive dress. He had a sword in his hand. He was seated on a white decorated horse who moved slowly. The music band in front played sweet tunes. It was followed by others. Then there were a few cars for children. My friend's horse was in the middle. About a hundred women were at the back. They sang wedding songs.

After half an hour the procession reached the bride's place where we were received with great enthusiasm. The bride's mother performed some rites and led my friend in. Then he was seated on a nice sofa. The guests were treated with ice-cream and cold-drinks. Out of all, children gave full justice to these things. Within half an hour my friend was led to the sacrificial fire. He was seated on a square stool. After some time the bride was brought and she was seated opposite to him on another square stool. The Brahmins chanted mantras and performed ceremonies. This took about two hours.

At last the bride and the bride-groom took four rounds around the sacrificial fire and became wife and husband in the eyes of law and religion. The band played sweet music and women sang songs.

My friend, then, bowed to the elders who blessed him. His father-in-law gave numerous presents to him and his relatives.

The reception was held soon thereafter in a decorated mandap. Men, women and children poured in. Some brought presents and some gave cash.

The reception was over after two hours when all dispersed. My friend, the birde and others returned home late at night.

It was a nice wedding when everybody had a smile on his face and joy in his heart. To me it was an unforgettable event.

Difficult Words

Guest–पाहुणा. High spirit–खूप आनंद. Wedding pipes–सनया. Drums–ताशे वाजंत्री. Procession–मिरवणूक. Decorated–शृंगारलेले. Tunes–स्वर. Bride–वधू. Were received–स्वागत करण्यांत आलें. Enthusiasm–उत्साह, थाट. Rites–धार्मिक विधि. Sacrificial fire–होम. Square stool–चौरंग. Chanted–मंत्र म्हटले. Performed–केले. Ceremonies–विधि. Numerous–अनेक. Presents–देणग्या, भेटी. Reception–स्वागतसमारंभ. Dispersed–घरोघर गेले. Unforgettable–अविस्मरणीय.

69.

A VISIT TO A HOSPITAL

1. *I went to see my friend.*
2. *Other visitors.*
3. *Many patients in a hall.*
4. *Visit to different parts.*
5. *Nurses and ward-boys.*
6. *Operation theatre, X-Ray room.*

Last week I went to a hospital to see a friend of mine who

was lying there because of his illness. I sat near his bed for half an hour and talked with him.

While I was sitting there, I saw many visitors who came to see different patients. Though so many persons came to the hospital, I found the atmosphere quiet on the whole.

It was a big hall with many beds. All of them were occupied by patients. From inquiry I found that these patients suffered from different diseases, such as fever, liver trouble, stomach pain, heart disease, blood pressure, etc. A man with a fracture of his leg-bone had his leg tied up. Another patient's head was bandaged and a third one had his one hand cut off. In the meanwhile a patient was brought back from the operation room. He came to senses within a few minutes and cried with pain.

With a view to having a clear idea of the hospital, I went to other parts. One patient was vomiting, another was rolling in bed with unbearable pain and some other was demanding food. There was a boy who tried to walk, but fell down on the floor.

Doctors came at regular intervals and examined the patients.

There were many nurses in the hospital. Their duties were to mark temperature, to give medicines to the patients, to give them injections and to bandage them, if necessary. Ward-boys kept the wards clean and rendered services to the patients. There was a room in which was sitting the head nurse. It was full of medicines.

There was an operation theatre, where operations were performed. One room was kept for taking X-ray photographs of patients.

The whole hospital was clean and decent. It was peaceful. Everywhere there was smell of medicines.

A visit to this hospital showed me how people suffered from diseases and pain. It is in a place like this that we realize the importance of good health.

Difficult Words

Different–निरनिराळ्या. Atmosphere–वातावरण. Quiet–शांत. Patients–आजारी व्यक्ती, रोगी. Inquiry–चौकशी. Suffered from–

आजारी होते. Liver–यकृत्. Blood pressure–रक्तदाब. Fracture–अस्थिभंग, हाड मोडणें. Bandage–कापडाची पट्टी बांधणें. In the meanwhile–त्याचवेळीं. Operation room–शस्त्रक्रिया करण्याची खोली. Came to senses–शुद्धीवर आला. Clear idea–स्पष्ट कल्पना. Vomit–ओकारी. Roll–गडबडा लोळणें. Unbearable–असह्य. Demand–मागणें. Regular–ठरविलेल्या. Interval–वेळ, समय. Examine–तपासणें. Mark temperature–ताप मोजणें Ward–boys–नोकर. Rendered services–मदत करीत, सेवा करीत. Perform–करणें. Smell–वास. Diseases–रोग. Realize–कल्पना येणें, समजणें. Importance–महत्त्व.

70.

A STREET FIGHT

1. *How the fight started.*
2. *It became serious.*
3. *One man stabbed another.*
4. *They were arrested.*
5. *Cause of the fight.*

Once I was passing through a street. At that time I saw two men speaking loudly. They also raised their hands.

While they were shouting at each other, an elderly gentleman made them calm. Then he left the place. But a man from the crowd asked one of them the reason for the quarrel. As he began to speak, his opponent became angry and gave him a blow. The fight started again. They gave fist-blows to each other. They fell down and got up several times. At last one of them snatched an umbrella from the hands of a man who was standing there. He gave blows with it and injured his opponent.

All were watching the fight, but nobody tried to stop them. I wanted to do so, but I was afraid of them.

The fight took a serious turn. Now the other took out a knife from his pocket. At the sight of the open knife, the crowd ran to a distance. Children and women ran to their houses.

Shop-keepers closed the doors of their shops. Somebody shouted, "Police ! Police !"

In the meanwhile the fight went on. At last the man with the knife rushed on his opponent and stabbed him. He began to bleed and fell down. At that time a police constable came and arrested that man. He was taken to the police station, while the injured man was taken to a hospital.

Thereafter I tried to find out the cause of the fight. I came to know that one of them had advanced a sum of five rupees to the other. As he failed to return the amount, the other demanded it. This led to the quarrel and the fight.

Difficult Words

Shout–ओरडणें. Elderly gentleman–वृद्ध मनुष्य. Calm–शांत. Reason–कारण. Opponent–प्रतिस्पर्धी. Blow–तडाका. Fist–मूठ. Snatched–ओढून घेतली. Injured–जखमी केलें. Serious turn–गंभीर स्वरूप. Distance–दूर. In the meanwhile–त्या वेळांत. Stabbed–सुरी मारली. Had advanced–उसने दिले होते. Return–परत देणें. Demand–मागणें.

71.

A VISIT TO A ZOO

1. *We went to the Victoria Garden.*
2. *We saw different animals.*
3. *Our visit lasted three hours.*

Last year I went to Bombay. On Sunday we went to see the animals at the Victoria Garden.

It is a very big garden where numerous animals, birds, etc. are kept.

We saw two elephants eating hay. They scattered hay around them with their trunks. I watched them carefully. After some time one of them was brought out for a ride. Along with

other children I also sat on it. The elephant moved round the garden. It was a very pleasant ride. Then I had a ride on a camel, but it was not so pleasant.

After finishing the second ride we went round different cages. We saw three lions in a room. Within a few minutes they came out in the big iron cage. One of them roared so loudly that all of us standing there were frightened. On seeing the lion, I thought that he is rightly called the king of the forest.

While taking a round we came across a cage of bears. There were two big bears and a young bear. They went into their caves and came out. But they were dirty, and stinking smell came out from their cages.

When we went to the cage of tigers, we found them sleeping I wanted to see them walking, but they did not get up. So we went to the cage of a leopard. He was very stout and walked to and fro in his cage. He looked at us and frowned. His eyes seemed to be full of anger.

Near that cage was a well. We went there and saw a crocodile. She was resting in one corner of the well. On her back we saw her young ones. They were very small and appeared quite harmless.

There was a rhinoceros in a yard. He was fierce-looking. There was a goat in that yard. The rhino ran wildly after that goat but could not catch it. The race went on, but the goat escaped unhurt.

Then we came across a place where the deer were kept. How mild and sweet they were! We gave them groundnuts. There were antelopes, zebras, ostriches, etc.

Under a tall hut we saw giraffes and their young ones. They were very tall and their necks were very long. But they were harmless.

Near their hut was a well. We saw sea-lions in it. They were not bigger than cats. They went into their caves, came out, jumped into water and swam and came out. But I did not like them much. I do not know why they are called lions.

Our visit took about three hours. Still I did not want to leave that place. But as it grew dark, we left it and went home. My mind was so full of thoughts about those animals that I dreamt of them in my sleep. Even to-day I am very eager to see a garden full of such animals.

Difficult Words

Scattered–उडविले. Trunk–सोंड. Pleasant–आनंददायक. Ostrich–शहामृग. Were frightened–घाबरले. Bears–अस्वलें. Stinking–घाणेरडा. Leopard–चित्ता. Stout–मजबूत. Frowned–रागावलेला. Crocodile–मगर. Young ones–लहान पिलें. Harmless–त्रास न देणारी. Antelope–सांबर. Rhinoceros–गेंडा. Zebra–झेब्रा. Giraffe–जिराफ.

72.

MY NEIGHBOURS

1. *I have five neighbours.*
2. *One neighbour is a government officer.*
3. *Anothcr works in a film company.*
4. *One of them is a cloth-merchant.*
5. *A neighbour works in a bank.*
6. *How we live.*

I reside on the third floor of a building in Bombay. On that floor I have five neighbours. They belong to different castes.

One of my neighbours is a government officer who considers himself a great man and rarely mixes with others. Even his wife thinks below her dignity to mix with other women. His children are very mischievous and trouble us a lot.

There is another neighbour who works in a film company. He is not a star, but an assistant in the production department. He is good-natured, but hardly finds time to mix with us. However his wife is a sociable woman and freely mixes with women in the neighbourhood.

Just opposite my block resides a cloth-merchent who is a fat fellow. He is a little more talkative, but I like his talks. His

wife is generous. Here I must frankly say that she has given me presents on my birth-days. Out of his three children, his eldest son is my fast friend.

There is another neighbour who serves in a bank. He has a small family. He is very gentle, kind and decent. His wife is a cultured woman. She comes to our block often and the women-folk have a pleasant time.

But near my block resides a merchant who owns a shoe-shop. He is a very noisy fellow. If he is at home we hear him shouting at his children—he has half a dozen of them. His wife is uncultured and has no sense of cleanliness. She throws dirt and refuse near our block. At times she picks up a quarrel with some women. Soon her husband and children come to her help. In a short time, the whole scene is turned into a battle-field.

On the whole most of us live as good neighbours. If we have prepared some good dishes, we send them to our neighbours and they do so likewise. Once or twice in a year most of us go for a picnic to some place. On a moon-light night women sing garbas. On the new year's day all of us forget the past and mix as friends. On this day we feel that neighbours are our nearest relatives.

Difficult Words

Neighbours–शेजारी. Different–निरनिराळ्या. Officer–अधिकारी. Considers himself–स्वतःला समजतो. Rarely–क्वचितच. Mix–मिसळणें. Dignity–मोठेपणा. Mischievous–खोड्याळ. Lot–पुष्कळ. Assistant–हाताखालचा, मदतनीस. Production department –निर्माण विभाग. Good-natured–सरळ स्वभावाचा. Sociable–लोकांत मिसळणारी. Opposite–समोर. Generous–उदार. Frankly–खुल्या मनानें. Present–देणगी. Gentle–भला. Decent–स्वच्छ. Cultured–सभ्य, संस्कार असलेला. Pleasant time–मजा. Noisy–आरडाओरड करणारा. Cleanliness–स्वच्छता. Dirt and refuse–घाण व कचरा. Water tap–नळ. Dishes–खाद्यपदार्थ. Picnic–वनभोजन. Occasion–प्रसंग. Invite–निमंत्रण देणें, बोलावणें. Forget–विसरणें.

73.

A PUBLIC MEETING

1. *Occasion–Gandhiji's birth–day.*
2. *People coming from all directions.*
3. *Platform in the middle.*
4. *Commencement of the proceedings.*
5. *The speech of Shri S. K. Patil.*
6. *A poem was read by Shri Sharma.*
7. *Meeting dispersed.*

It was 2nd of October–the birth–day of Gandhiji. To celebrate this day a public meeting was held on the sands of Chowpatty.

People began to pour in from all directions. The crowd increased rapidly. By about 5–30 p. m. there was a big gathering of about a lakh of persons. Separate sitting arrangement was made for women and children.

There was a platform in the middle. On it was kept a big portrait of Gandhiji. Near it sat prominent citizens of Bombay.

Exactly at 6 p. m. the proceedings commenced with Gandhiji's favourite bhajan namely "Vaishnav jan to tene kahiye." That being over, Gandhiji's portrait was garlanded with a garland of hand–spun cotton yarn. Then Shri S. K. Patil gave a life–sketch of Gandhiji and gave a detailed account of his services to the country. His speech was often greeted with loud cheers.

Then Shri Desai, the then Mayor of Bombay, compared Gandhiji with Gautam Buddha and Jesus Christ and said that he was one of the greatest men of the world. There were loud cheers. He added that Gandhiji kept politics on a high moral level. When he said that India got earlier independence because of his great struggle and wisdom there were loud cheers from the audience. When he described him as the "Father of the Nation" there was an outburst of "Gandhiji–ki–jai."

Soon poet Sharmaji came before the mike and read a poem

describing the life and achievements of Gandhiji. It had a magic effect on the audience. The lines referring to Gandhiji's tragic death moved many to tears.

Many other speakers spoke on different phases of the life of Gandhiji and stressed the need of following his principles in life. His work in the fields of the uplift of Harijans, Hindu-Muslim unity and spread of non-violence was praised in the highest terms.

Our national anthem "jana gana mana" was then sung by a group of five girls and the meeting dispersed with cries of "Gandhiji-ki-jai."

Difficult Words

Celebrate–साजरा करणें. Public meeting–जाहीर सभा. Directions–दिशा. Increased–वाढला. Rapidly–भराभर. Separate–स्वतंत्र. Arrangement–व्यवस्था. Platform–उंच व्यासपीठ. Portrait–तसबीर. Prominent–मुख्य मुख्य. Exactly–ठीक, बरोबर. Proceedings–कार्यक्रम. Commenced–सुरू झाला. Favourite–आवडतें. Was garlanded–हार घालण्यांत आला. Hand-spun–हातीं कांतलेल्या. Life sketch–जीवनचरित्र. Detailed account–विस्तृत तपशील. Was greeted–स्वागत केलें. Loud cheers–टाळ्यांचा कडकडाट. Moral–नैतिक. Level–पातळी. Struggle–लढा. Audience–श्रोतृवर्ग. Outburst–जयघोष. Mike–लाउडस्पीकर. Achievements–यशस्वी कार्यें. Magic–जादूसारखा. Referring–च्या विषयींच्या. Tragic–दुःखदायी, करुण. Moved to tears–अश्रू आले. Check–थोपवून धरणें. Phases–बाजू. Stressed–जोर दिला. Principles–तत्त्वें. Uplift–उद्धार. Unity–एकता. Spread–प्रचार. Non-violence–अहिंसा. Highest terms–फार गौरवून. Anthem–गीत. Group–समूह. Dispersed–गेले, पांगले.

74.

A JUGGLER VISITED MY TOWN

1. *He played on his pipe and tabor.*
2. *Play of monkeys.*

3. His magic tricks.

4. Disappearance of a boy from the basket.

Once a juggler visited my town. He brought with him a big basket, a bag, a pair of monkeys and a big black bear. After selecting a spacious place he began to play on his pipe.

Children were the first to gather round him. Gradually a big crowd including myself was ready to watch his tricks.

He played on the pipe with one hand and with the other he played on the tabor. Every now and then he asked children to clap. When he was satisfied that the crowd was fairly big, he started the tricks.

At first he made the monkeys play the part of husband and wife. This made us laugh Then his bear showed us a wonderful dance. He also played on a mouth-organ. The juggler, then, showed us the fight of the serpent and the weasel.

When these were over, he began to show magic tricks. He took a gold ring from one spectator and put it into his fist. He turned his magic stick round it. After this he opened his fist, but the ring was not there. He moved round and round and at last took it out from the pocket of another spectator. He collected a few pieces of stone and changed them into rupees. Taking out a mango from his bag, he put it into a box and closed it. After some time when he opened it, the mango was changed into a pigeon.

He took a hukka and filled it with water. When he played on his pipe, water flowed from it and when he stopped doing so, water stopped flowing from it.

The juggler had a boy with him. He asked him to enter the basket and asked the spectators to watch carefully. In the midst of this trick, he played on the pipe and the tabor and moved round with a *thali* to collect money. When he got enough money, he started the trick. He moved his magic stick round the basket. When he opened it, the boy had disappeared. All of us were surprised. "Where would the boy have gone?" said one and all.

This was his last trick. So the crowd dispersed. Then he sat alone counting the coins.

Difficult Words

Basket–वेताची करंडी. Bag–पोतडी, पिशवी. Bear–अस्वल. Spacious–मोठी. Pipe–बांसरी. Gather–जमणें. Gradually–हळुहळू. Including–सह. Ready–तयार. Tricks–हातचलाखीचे खेळ. Tabor–डमरू. Clap–टाळया वाजवणें. Fairly–पुरेसा. Wonderful–मजेशीर. Mouth organ–तोडानें वाजवण्याचा बाजा. Juggler–गारुडी. Weasel–मुंगूस. Magic–जादूचे. Spectator–प्रेक्षक. Fist–मूठ. Stick–काठी. Collected–जमवले. Pigeon–कबूतर. Flow–वाहाणे. Enough–पुरेसे. Disappear–अदृश्य होणें. Were surprised–आश्चर्यचकित झाले. Crowd–लोकांचा जमाव. Dispersed–पांगला. Alone–एकटा. Count–मोजणें.

75.

A CITY AT NIGHT

1. *Its lights.*
2. *At moonlit night and dark night.*
3. *Its scene from a height, from a train or from an aeroplane.*
4. *What people do.*
5. *After midnight.*

A city at night looks very charming. But after midnight it looks dreadful.

As soon as the sun sets, people put up lights. There are lights in every room. Every street and road is lighted. Shops have more lights. Some shops, hotels and theatres are illuminated. They appear very attractive.

If the night is moon-lit, the whole city looks as if clothed in silver. If the night is dark, its lights make it more beautiful. Then every light looks like a star.

Real beauty of a city at night can be seen from a height or from a distance. Bombay looks like a wonderful city if we see it from the Hanging Gardens. If you look at a city while travelling in a train, you will find it charming like a fairyland. If you

travel in a plane and look at a city below you will find it like some well-lighted amusement park.

At night there is less noise in the city. Traffic is much less. Merchants close their shops and most of the people are in their houses. Only hotels and cinema theatres are busy.

As the night advances, many homeless persons spread their beds on footpaths and go to bed. Hardly a few persons are seen moving. By about midnight the last show of pictures is over. You see people hurriedly going home. Some motor-cars and carriages are also seen going.

Then there is complete silence. Roads become lonely. Everybody is asleep. Even the houses seem to be asleep. If you go out in the streets after midnight, you will find the city frightening. You may find a goonda wandering here and there. But his very sight will make you nervous.

At night there is no noise. Sometimes a dog is heard barking or an ass is heard braying. In Bombay, however, such noises are rare.

A city at night has its own charm. At the same time after midnight it becomes dreadful.

Difficult Words

Charming–सुंदर. Are illuminated–रोषणाई करण्यांत येते. Moon-lit–चंद्र-प्रकाशित. Distance–अंतर. Wonderland–अद्‌भुत नगरी. Fairyland–पऱ्यांचा देश. Amusement park–मौजेची जागा. Traffic–रहदारी. Advances–येते, (रात्र) जास्त होते. Homeless–गृहहीन. Hardly–क्वचितच. Hurriedly–घाईघाईनें. Complete–संपूर्ण. Silence–शांतता. Lonely–एकान्त, निर्मनुष्य. Frightening–घाबरविणारी, भीतीदायक. Wandering–भटकणारा. Nervous–गर्भगळित. Bark–भुंकणें. Bray–गाढवाचें फुरफुरणें. Dreadful–भयंकर.

76.

THE BEST FILM I HAVE SEEN

1. *Its story.*
2. *Its music.*

3. *Its good scenes.*
4. *Photography, direction, etc.*
5. *Impression on my mind.*

I went to see a film named "Mother India". According to me it is the best film I have seen in recent years.

It is a story of a farmer's family who has to struggle hard against a moneylender.

The whole family suffers much. In this state the farmer loses courage and abandons his house for ever. But his wife is courageous. She faces floods, fire and famine and makes her children happy at last.

The end of the film is tragic. The farmer's wife kills her own son to save the chastity of an innocent girl. She shines out as a brilliant symbol of Indian womanhood.

The film is at the same time full of entertainment. Its music is pleasing. Some songs are very melodious. Especially the song "Duniyamen hum aye hen" is very appealing. It appeals to our ears and hearts and shows the true soul of an Indian woman.

It has many good scenes. The scene of floods, the scene of the rivalry of bullock-carts at the time of marriage, the scene of fire, the scene when the mother shoots her son, are all breath-taking.

Its photography is faultless. The whole picture is coloured, and the colours are pleasing to the eye. Mehboob's direction has made the film appealing. Nargis does not merely play her part, but actually lives it. Rajendra Kumar, Rajkumar and Kumkum play their parts very well. Azra does not speak much, but her eyes and heart speak volumes.

On the whole when I left the theatre, the picture had made a great impression on my mind. It was undoubtedly the best picture.

Difficult Words

Recently–नुकताच, हल्लीं. Money-lender–सावकार, कर्जाऊ पैसे देणारा. Abandons–त्याग करतो. Tragic–करुण. Chastity–शील. Innocent–निर्दोष. Brilliant–तेजस्वी. Symbol–प्रतीक, उदाहरण.

Entertainment–मनोरंजन. Melodious–कर्णमधुर. Especially–खास, विशेषेंकरून. Appealing–हृदयस्पर्शी. Scenes–दृश्यें, देखावे. Rivalry–स्पर्धा, शर्यत. Breath-taking–मनाची पकड घेणारे. Faultless–निर्दोष, स्पष्ट. Direction–दिग्दर्शन. Volumes–पुष्कळ. Impression–छाप, ठसा. Undoubtedly–निःसंशयपणें.

77.

MY HOBBIES

1. *Hobby of gardening.*
2. *Hobby of drawing and painting.*
3. *Hobby of photography.*
4. *How they help me.*

As a student I am hardworking. But I am not a book-worm. In order to recreate myself I follow some hobbies.

Gardening is one of my hobbies. I have a small garden. There are different kinds of bushes bearing flowers and fruits. Some vegetables also grow there. But the rose and the daisy are my favourite flowers.

Every morning I go to my garden and sprinkle water on the bushes. I remove dirt, if there is any. If some bush needs support, I tie it with something. I also plant new bushes. When I return from my school in the evening, I go to my garden. I touch every bush and fondle it. This hobby keeps me fit and refreshes my mind. I also get exercise.

Drawing and painting is my another hobby. Whenever I am free I draw some pictures. Then I paint them in proper colours. I like to draw scenes of nature. Sometimes I go to my terrace and paint a picture of the rising sun or the setting sun. I also draw pictures of hills, rivers, gardens, etc. Sometimes I draw pen-pictures of my friends and relatives. Nowadays I try to draw humorous cartoons.

I am also fond of taking photographs. I have a small camera. With its help I take snapshots of my relatives and

friends. I also take photographs of the scenes of nature. Recently I sent a photograph to the "Illustrated Weekly" and got a prize for it. It is a costly hobby; but I use the film sparingly.

Whenever I go on a journey I take with me my camera and drawing materials. I either draw pictures or take photographs. These two hobbies give me great pleasure during my journey.

My hobbies give me recreation. They always keep me busy. I have no need of passing my time in idle talks. All these hobbies have developed my body, mind and sense of art.

Difficult Words

Hardworking–मेहनती. Bookworm–पुस्तकांतील किडा. Recreate–थकवा घालविणें, ताजेतवानें होणें. Hobby–छंद. Gardening–बागेचें काम. Front–समोर. Prepare–तयार करणें. Different–निरनिराळ्या. Bushes–रोपटीं. Daisy–मोगरा. Favourite–आवडतें. Sprinkle–शिंपणें, पाणी घालणें. Dirt–कचरा. Support–टेका. Plant–लावणें. Fondle–कुरवाळणें. Refresh–ताजेतवाने करणें. Scenes–देखावे. Nature–निसर्ग. Terrace–आगाशी. गच्ची. Setting–मावळत्या. Pen-pictures–रेखाचित्रें Nowadays–हल्लीं. Humorous–हास्यकारक. Cartoons–व्यंगचित्रें. Snapshots–फोटो. Recently–नुकताच. Costly–महाग, खर्चाचा. Sparingly–काटकसरीनें. Materials–साहित्य, साधनें. Develop–विकसित करणें.

78.

SUNDAY VISITORS

1. *Sunday is the day for visitors.*
2. *They come at awkward times.*
3. *How you get tired of them.*

In a city like Bombay, Sunday is a day for visitors. As people are free they go to the houses of their friends and relatives.

When you are about to take your bath, a visitor comes. You have to sit with him. So you are unable to take bath. He talks for some time about different matters. After taking tea he

leaves your room. You hurriedly take your bath and prepare to go to the market to buy vegetables. By that time another visitor comes. You have to sit with him for half an hour. He talks on many subjects from the weather to the latest budget, while you think of vegetables.

After giving full justice to tea, he goes. You also hurriedly go to the market and bring vegetables.

Sometimes a visitor comes exactly when you are taking food. If you invite him to take some food, perhaps he will sit down with you.

Some visitors come to your house when you are still taking rest after taking heavy food. Whether you like them or not you have to welcome them.

When you expect some visitors in the afternoon, nobody turns up. But on the day when you are about to go to a picture some visitors drop in and spoil your holiday. You have to sit with them.

Sometimes in the evening you think of going to a garden. When you are about to leave your room, somebody knocks it. You have to sit with him and have to find recreation in his talks.

Everybody likes visitors and welcomes them with love. But some visitors have no sense of time nor do they look to our convenience. Such visitors are unwelcome guests.

Difficult Words

Bath–स्नान, आंघोळ. Is postponed–पुढें ढकलणें. Different–निरनिराळे. Matters–विषय. Hurriedly–घाईघाईनें. Prepare–तयारी करणें. Weather–हवा, Budget–अंदाजपत्रक. Give justice to–आस्वाद घेणें, पिणें. Exactly–नेमका, बरोबर, अगदीं त्याच वेळीं. Invite–निमंत्रण देणें. Perhaps–कदाचित्. Heavy food–जडान्न. Spoil–बिघडविणें. Recreation–विश्रांती, आनंद. Convenience–सोय. Unwelcome–तिरस्करणीय, नको असलेले.

79.

A DAY WITH FISHERMEN

1. *I decided to go with fishermen.*
2. *Sailed in the boat.*
3. *Reached a spot; threw a net.*
4. *Took food.*
5. *Withdrew the net.*
6. *Repeated the procedure.*
7. *Returned to the shore.*

Once I went to a small village near the sea-shore and put up at my friend's house. It was a village of fishermen.

I told my friend that I wanted to have an idea of the life of fishermen. So he arranged with a fisherman to take me for fishing.

Next day I got up in the early morning and went to the fisherman's house. He took the net and other things. Then we went to the sea-shore. Other fishermen also came there. All of us got into the boat and rowed it. After some time the sail was unfurled. Now the boat sailed with speed. It was taken to a distance of about twenty miles. There they saw some birds.

Fishermen went on throwing the net into the sea. They took the boat round and round. When the whole net was thrown, they made the boat steady with the help of oars.

As they were free now, they sat down to take food. I had taken my separate tiffin. I also began to take my food.

After about an hour, they started the work of withdrawing the net. Some of them took out the fish from the net and put them in a basket. This work took an hour.

Thereafter they went to another spot and repeated the same procedure. While doing so they sang a song. I could not follow its meaning, but I liked it. Again they collected fish. One big fish was also caught. It weighed about a maund.

As it was evening they returned to the shore. Their wives were waiting for them on the shore. They sorted the fish according to their size in different baskets. That big fish was kept in a separate basket.

Then they went home and I went to my friend's house. It was a novel experience and I liked it.

Difficult Words

Fisherman–कोळी, मासे मारणारा. Net–जाळें. Rowed–वल्हविलें. Unfurled–मोकळें केलें, उभारलें. Speed–वेग, गति. Distance–अंतर. Steady–स्थिर. Separate–वेगळें. Tiffin–फराळ. Withdraw–गोळा करणें, काढणें. Basket–टोपली. Repeated–पुन्हां तीच कृति केली. Procedure–कृति, काम. Weighed–वजन भरलें. Sorted–निरनिराळी केली. Size–आकार. Novel–मौजेचा.

80.

A SOLDIER NARRATES HIS EXPERIENCES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD

1. *At Tawang.*
2. *Our daily routine.*
3. *Heard the news of the Chinese invasion.*
4. *The Chinese invaded Tawang.*
5. *Fight with the enemy.*
6. *Wounded aud removed to a hospital.*

A few days ago I was at Tawang in NEFA. There were many soldiers like me guarding that place. Orders were given to us that we should be ready for a fight with the Chinese.

So we were quite alert. Every morning we had drill. Then we cleaned our weapons. We had kept a big stock of ammunitions. In the noon we took a round to see that everything was safe.

One morning we heard that a big Chinese army had attacked our post at Dhola and had seized it after heavy fighting. From that time we became more alert. In fact we were eager to cross

swords with the Chinese by going ahead. But we were asked to stick to our positions.

Everyday we heard news about the attack of the Chinese soldiers. The news of heavy fighting made our hearts eager to fight.

One morning we were informed that Chinese soldiers were about to attack Tawang. We were quite ready for a big fight. The enemy attacked the town from two directions. So we fired a heavy shower of bullets. Hundreds of Chinese soldiers were killed. But they attacked the town again. Finding that the fight would take a serious turn, the people of the town were removed to a safe place. Then we gave the enemy a taste of our valour and strength. We were determined to repulse their attack. There was only one thought in my mind: "We must save the honour and freedom of our country at any cost." While I was firing shots, a bullet came ringing and passed over my head. So I acted with more zeal. My death was certain, but I wanted to kill as many soldiers of the enemy I could. At last I was severely wounded by a bullet and fell down almost dead. From there I was brought to this hospital.

My wounds are healing and within a week I shall be fit for fighting. I am very eager to go to the battle-front as early as possible.

Difficult Words

NEFA–भारताच्या ईशान्य सरहद्दीवरील प्रदेश. Guarding–चें रक्षण करीत. Alert–सावध. Drill–कवाईत. Ammunition–दारूगोळा. Post–ठाणें. To cross swords–लढण्याकरतां. Ahead–पुढें. To stick–टिकाव धरून राहाणें. Positions–येथें जागा. Directions–दिशा. Shower of shots–गोळ्यांची फैर Serious turn–गंभीर स्वरुपाची. Valour–पराक्रम. To repulse–परतविणें. Came ringing–सणसणाट करीत आली. Zeal उत्साह. Severely–भयंकर; गंभीर Are healing–भरून येत आहेत. Battle-front–लढाईची आघाडी.

81.

THE MOST EXCITING DAY OF MY LIFE

1. *The day of the declaration of my result.*
2. *Anxious expectation, hopes and fears.*
3. *Good news and congratulations.*
4. *Feasting, singing and cinema going.*
5. *Happy and sweet dreams at night.*

It was the first day of June and my examination result was to be declared on that day early at dawn. I had requested a friend of mine to send me a wire from Bombay. I woke up very early and finished the routine work.

It was 10 o'clock and I waited for the wire. The hand of the clock was moving. As it struck eleven, I became uneasy. I stood on the doorstep, gazing into the distance to catch a glimpse of the telegraph-boy riding on his bicycle. A friend of mine had come to see me and was standing by my side. After some time I saw some one coming on the bike. The telegraph-boy stopped near my door and handed me the much awaited telegram. My hands were shaking and my heart was throbbing. Is it pass or fail? With trembling hands I opened it and read, "Heartiest congratulations on your brilliant success marks 492." On reading this, my friend took out a rupee from his pocket and gave it to the telegraph-boy.

With the speed of lightning, the whole atmosphere of the house was changed. I saw people laughing and smiling around me. My friends, relatives and neighbours shook my hands with their greetings and congratulations. Tea was ready and it was served to all who came to congratulate me. There were other sweet dishes also specially prepared for the occasion by my mother. We were all as happy as a skylark. In the afternoon, I put on my best coat and went in the company of my friends to see a picture. After the show, we went out for a long walk. We laughed and sang.

I came home late at night. Everybody was in a happy mood. You know, when we feel very happy we cannot eat. We seem to

have lost our hunger. Nevertheless, I ate a little to please my mother and when I went to bed I felt I was never happier in my life than I was that night. As my eyes closed with the weight of sleep, I saw sweet dreams—oh! too sweet to narrate.

Difficult Words

Dawn–प्रातःकाळ. Finished–केलें, उरकलें. Routine work–नित्यकर्म. Uneasy–बेचैन, अस्वस्थ. Gazing–पाहात. Distance–दूर दूर. Glimpse–दृश्य. Shake–कांपणें. Throb–धडधडणें. Tremble–थरथरणें. Heartiest–हार्दिक. Congratulations–अभिनंदन. Dishes–पक्वानें. Specially–खास. Sky-lark–चंडोलपक्षी. Mood–मनःस्थिति. Nevertheless–तरीही. Narrate–वर्णन करणें.

82.

THE WORST DAY IN MY LIFE

1. *Quarrel with a neighbour.*
2. *Accident to my mother.*
3. *No food in the morning.*
4. *Punished in the school.*
5. *An accident on the road.*
6. *My sister was lost.*
7. *Lights went off.*

In a sense I am a lucky person because I rarely experience bad days. But one day everything went againts me.

On that day when I got up in the morning, I felt very uneasy in my mind. You know the proverb : "Coming events cast their shadows before."

I may tell you that I am a very quiet fellow and I do not like to quarrel with anybody. But on that day my neighbour scolded my younger brother without any fault. This made me lose my temper and I quarrelled with him.

With this disturbed state of mind I began reading my lessons. Scarcely had I read a few pages, when my mother slipped from

the stair-case and her leg was injured. At once I ran to her help and after giving her first-aid took her to our family doctor. From there we came home.

Then I went to school. Even in school bad luck followed me like my shadow. It so happened that in one period I was absent-minded. The teacher asked me some question, and I could not give its answer. Hence he took me to task. In another period I was punished for not bringing a textbook.

On coming home I found my mother in better condition. But when I was about to sit for study, I was informed that my younger sister aged four was lost somewhere. At once I went in search of her. Unfortunately my father was away from home. Hence I informed my uncle of it. Our efforts bore no fruit. Now there was crying and weeping in the house. At last at 9 p. m. a policeman brought her home. We were overjoyed; so we gave him a handsome reward.

After taking food, I started reading for the next day's examination. Within a short time our lights went off. What a great misfortune! I thought that nature was against me and I went to sleep. But even sleep did not favour me and I had to pass a sleepless night.

Thus my worst day was over. No day in my life had been so bad as this.

Difficult Words

Lucky–नशीबवान. Rarely–क्वचितच. Experience–अनुभविणें. Uneasy–बेचैन. Shadows–पडछाया. Quiet–शांत. Neighbour–शेजारी. Scolded–शिव्या दिल्या. Fault–गुन्हा. Lose temper–मस्तक फिरणें, राग येणें. Disturbed–बिघडलेली. Slipped–घसरून पडली. Was injured–दुखावला. First aid–प्राथमिक उपचार. Absent-minded–व्यग्रमनस्क. Took to task–रागावले, दोष दिला Search–शोध. Unfortunately–दुर्दैवाने. Informed–खबर दिली, कळविलें. Efforts–प्रयत्न. Were overjoyed–खूप आनंद झाला. Handsome–चांगलें. Reward–बक्षीस. Misfortune–दुर्दैव. Favour–कृपा करणें.

83.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SHEPHERD

1. *Takes cattle to the pasture.*
2. *How he passes time.*
3. *On the way home.*
4. *What he does at home.*

A shepherd gets up in the early morning. He leads his cattle to the grazing ground far away from his village. He carries a big stick with him.

On reaching the pasture he stops near a tree and allows the cattle to graze. For some time he watches them. He does not allow any one of his cattle to go far away.

Now he sits under a tree and takes rest. He sings one or more songs or whistles. At the same time he keeps a constant watch on his cattle. As he is quite free, he goes to the pond or the stream which is near the pasture ground and takes a bath. Now he becomes cool and fresh. He sits in the shade of his favourite tree and takes food. Then he enjoys a short nap. When he wakes up, he casts a glance at his cattle and moves here and there. He plucks flowers from a bush that he comes across. Sometimes he picks red ripe fruits of a banyan tree and eats them. If he sees another shepherd at some distance, he goes to him and kills time in idle talk. Now he does not feel lonely and is happy.

Before the sun sets, he drives his cattle to the pond or the stream and utters some words loudly. They begin to drink water. He makes a peculiar whistling sound, and they drink more. Then he counts them, arranges them in a line and drives them homeward.

On the way he speaks some words of love and the cattle seem to understand them. They nod their heads. When a cart is seen coming, he utters a word and all of them move on one side.

At last they reach the fold. When all of them enter it, the shepherd closes the door of the fold.

After taking food, he talks with the members of his family. But he is so much tired that he goes to bed early and is soon fast asleep.

Difficult Words

Shepherd–धनगर. Grazing ground–गुरचरण. Pasture–गवताळ जागा. To graze–चरणें. Watches–राखण करतो. Constant–सतत. Pond–तलाव. Stream–झरा. Takes a bath–आंघोळ करतो. Fresh–ताजातवाना. Shade–सावली. Favourite–आवडतें. Nap–डुलकी. Casts a glance–नजर फिरवतो. Plucks–खुडतो. Picks–तोडतो. Banyan tree–वडाचें झाड. At some distance–थोड्या अंतरावर. Lonely–एकलकोंडा. Peculiar–विचित्र. Whistling sound–शीळ. Counts–मोजतो. Arranges them in a line–त्यांची एक रांग करतो. Homeward–घराकडे. Nod–हलवितात. Is fast asleep–गाढ झोपीं जातो.

84.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AN AIR-PILOT

1. *Goes to the aerodrome.*
2. *His work in the office.*
3. *Before the departure.*
4. *Starts the aeroplane.*
5. *On the way.*
6. *Reaches the destination.*
7. *Return journey.*

The air-pilot is usually a very healthy man. He gets up very early in the morning and finishes the daily routine. Soon he puts on his uniform, takes breakfast and drives to the aerodrome.

On entering the office, he collects information about weather, etc. The officer in charge chats with him and gives him special instructions, if any. There are other pilots and engineers with whom he talks humorously.

Just before the time of departure, he approaches the aeroplane. At that time the ground engineer informs him that he has checked the aeroplane. Then he enters the plane and goes into his cabin. The wireless man is already there.

Exactly at the fixed time he starts the plane. For a few minutes, the plane moves over the aerodrome. On finding that the plane is quite fit for the journey, he drives it onward.

On the way he has to remain alert. He takes the plane to a good height. Sometimes there are air-pockets. In such places the plane suddenly goes down. So he has to be very careful. Sometimes clouds surround the plane. Then he takes it to a higher level.

On the way, he takes breakfast and tea. Throughout the journey he has to remain very careful.

After a few hours the plane reaches its destination. The pilot carefully brings the plane down and lands it on the aerodrome.

Within a few minutes he leaves it and goes to the canteen. There he takes lunch.

He takes about an hour's rest and starts the return journey. At a fixed time he reaches the place from where he started in the morning.

A day of risky and responsible work is over and he goes home with a light heart.

Difficult Words

Usually–साधारणपणें. Uniform–गणवेश युनिफॉर्म. Aerodrome–विमान उडविण्याचें मैदान. Information–माहिती. Weather–हवामान. Chats–गप्पा मारतो, बोलतो. Instructions–सूचना. Departure–विमानाचें उड्डाण, विमान सुटणें. Has checked–बरोबर तपासलें आहे. Alert–तयार, सावध. Air–pockets–हलक्या हवेचे प्रदेश. Destination–पोहोंचण्याचें ठिकाण. Risky–जोखमीचें, धोक्याचें. Responsible–जबाबदारीचें. Light–हलकें.

85.

A RAILWAY PLATFORM

1. *Scenes at the time of the arrival of a train.*
2. *Scenes at the time of the departure of a train.*
3. *Lonely after the departure of a train.*

A railway platform is a wonderful place to see. There we see many sights.

When a train is about to arrive, many persons come to the platform to receive their relatives and friends. Railway officers move about. Flagmen become ready. Hawkers stand on the platform with baskets in their hands or with their hand-carts full of wares. Coolies stand or sit on the platform.

As soon as the train arrives, coolies get into compartments to take out luggage. Passengers come down from compartments. Their friends and relatives receive them with joy. If a big person or officer has come, there is a big crowd to receive him. Many persons garland him.

Hawkers move to and fro on the platform. Some of them shout, while others move silently. Some sell sweets and other eatables, some sell toys, some sell books and newspapers, while some serve milk, tea and coffee. There is a great demand for tea and the teawalla makes money.

As the time for departure draws near, passengers pour in. They get into different compartments. Sometimes they quarrel also. A passenger comes at the last minute. He is in great hurry, because the train is about to start.

Many persons come to the platform to give a send-off to their relatives and friends. If a big man is going, he is garlanded by many. If a leader is going, there are cries of 'Jai..' At last the guard whistles and the train starts. Some wave their hands and some wave their handkerchiefs. Some become sad and some have tears in their eyes. Children often cry. Many persons leave the platform as soon as the train starts, while a few wave their hands till the train goes out of sight.

Soon the platform becomes lonely. Hawkers and coolies go away. Only a few dogs move on the platform in search of food.

Difficult Words

Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक. Arrive–येणें. Receive–स्वागत करणें. Flagmen–बावटेवाले. Baskets–टोपल्या. Hand-cart–हातगाड्या. Coolie–हमाल. Compartments-गाडीचे डबे. Lift–उचलणें. Crowd –जमाव. Garland–हार घालणें. Hawkers–फेरीवाले. Demand–मागणी. Pour in–येऊं लागतात. Quarrel–भांडणें. Hurry–घाई. Send-off–निरोप. Whistles–शिटी वाजवितो. Out of sight–दृष्टीच्या टप्प्याचे बाहेर. Lonely–निर्मनुष्य. Search–शोध.

86.

MY ANIMAL FRIENDS

1. *I have kept a horse.*
2. *I have kept a dog.*
3. *A sadhu's tiger is my friend.*

I am very fond of animals. So I have made friendship with animals.

As I am fond of riding, I have kept a horse. I love him much. Every morning I go on a ride. Then the horse is very happy. In the noon he takes rest. In the evening when I return from school, he sees me and neighs. I go to him and pat him. Then I bring some jaggery and feed him. I also give him grams to eat.

Every week I take him to the pond of our town and give him a bath. He enjoys this. He knows how to swim.

My horse is very faithful to me. Once, when I was bathing in the pond, I was about to be drowned. I cried for help. He swam to me, caught my clothes in his mouth and saved me.

Once I had to go to a town on urgent work at night. He ran fast and reached the town soon. He is so careful that he never makes me fall.

I have also kept a dog. Wherever I go, he comes after me. Only when I go to school, he does not follow me. I keep him neat and clean. I have taught him to behave properly. He does not bark at good persons. Only if he sees a goonda, he barks. I have taught him to carry messages and small burdens. He is fond of milk and I give him about half a seer of it daily. Sometimes I give him sweets. Every evening he waits outside my house to receive me. If I am late, he comes to the school and stands outside its compound. In many ways he behaves like a human being. When I pat him he feels very happy. When I look at him with love, I find his eyes full of love. Sometimes he tries to speak something; but poor dog! he cannot utter a word which I can understand. At night he sleeps near my bed and keeps a watch.

There is a sadhu in my town. He has kept a tiger. As I often go to the sadhu, the tiger has become my friend. Whenever I go there, I take some food for him. He eats it with joy and looks at me with gratitude. He never roars or growls at me. I sit beside him and pat him. He likes this. I often take him for a walk. But I keep him chained. He obeys me and behaves like my dog.

I find great joy in the friendship of these animals. Though they are dumb, they show more love towards me than most of my human friends.

Difficult Words

Fond–शोकीन. Neighs–फुरफुरतो. Jaggery–गूळ. Grams–हरभरे. Faithful–एकनिष्ठ. To be drowned–बुडणें. Urgent–जरुरीच्या. Neat and clean–स्वच्छ व नीटनेटका. Behave–वागणें. Properly–योग्य रीतीनें. Bark–भुंकणें. Message–निरोप. Burden–बोजा. Receive–स्वागत करणें. Pat–गोंजारणें. Keep a watch–पहारा करणें. Gratitude–आदर. Roar–गर्जना करणें. Growl–गुरगुरणें. Chained–सांखळीनें बांधलेला. Obeys–आज्ञा पाळतो. Dumb–मुकीं.

87.
A VISIT TO AN EXHIBITION

1. *I went there on Sunday.*
2. *Visited different stalls.*
3. *Went to the amusement park.*
4. *Visited some more stalls.*
5. *Other places of interest.*
6. *Spent four hours.*

Recently I went to see the Textile Industry Exhibition organized by the Government of India. It was Sunday evening. So there was a heavy rush of visitors. Even for buying a ticket I had to stand in a long queue.

After buying a ticket I entered the exhibition ground. Near the very first stall there was a long queue. I stood in it. After some time I entered the stall. It showed many things such as radios, batteries, electrical goods, etc. manufactured in India. They were really nice.

I came out of that stall and looked at another stall. Its outward appearance was like that of a beautiful Rajput Palace. The stall belonged to Madhya Pradesh. I entered it and saw numerous types of attractive pieces of cloth.

Then I turned to the stalls of machinery. There the machines made so much noise that I felt it would tear the drums of my ears. There were different types of machines. One machine was spinning yarn, another was weaving cloth, a third was dyeing it, a fourth was printing it. In short there were machines which showed different stages of the manufacture of cloth. The wonder was most of the machines were made in India.

After a long walk I went to the amusement park. I sat in merry-go-round and then in the giant wheel. There was a 'well of death' wherein I saw the daring feats of a young girl who took a motor-cycle up and up round the sides of the well.

Once more I turned my eyes to the stalls. There were stalls of cloth manufactured by different mills. I saw cotton cloth, silk

cloth, nylon cloth, etc. Handloom cloth was very attractive. Stalls of Kashmir cloth attracted many customers.

There were fountains at short distances. There were benches where one could take rest. Restaurants served tea, coffee, ice-cream, etc. On one side was a theatre where films were shown at fixed hours. Even banks had kept their stalls to help the stall-holders and visitors.

I spent about four hours in seeing the exhibition. Even then I could not see the whole of it. But I was tired. So I left the ground, went to the bus stand and stood in a long long queue.

Difficult Words

Exhibition–प्रदर्शन. Textile Industry–कापडाचा धंदा Organize–व्यवस्था करणें. Heavy rush–पुष्कळ गर्दी. Queue–रांग, लाईन. Manufactured–बनविलेल्या. Really–खरोखर. Outward–बाह्य. Appearance–देखावा. Numerous–अनेकविध. Machinery–यंत्रें. Drums–पडदे. Spin–सूत कातणें. Yarn–सूत, धागा. Weave–विणणें. Dye–रंगविणें. Print–छापणें. Stages–पायऱ्या, टप्पे. Wonder–आश्चर्याची गोष्ट. Amusement park–खेळ-करमणुकीची जागा. Merry-go-round–फिरतें चक्र. Giant wheel–उभें मोठें चक्र, चक्रांतील पाळणे. Well of death–मृत्यूची विहीर. Daring–धाडसी. Feats–कामें. Sides–भिंती. Attractive–आकर्षक. Customers–ग्राहक. Fountains–कारंजी. Fixed–ठराविक.

88.

A PLEASANT DREAM

1. *Sat in a boat.*
2. *Reached an island.*
3. *Met two boys.*
4. *How I was treated by them.*
5. *Went for a walk.*
6. *Flew in the air.*
7. *Remembered my relatives.*

One night I had a pleasant dream. It was a sweet and wonderful dream. It was as under :—

One fine morning I sat in a boat. There was nobody except myself in it. After some time the boat began to sail of its own accord. For two hours the boat sailed. I did not know how it sailed.

After two hours I reached an island. When I got down from the boat I found sweet soft fragrance coming from all directions. Its stones, clay, bushes, etc. were fragrant. I walked some distance and met two boys. They were surprised to find me there. At the same time they welcomed me with love and took me to their house.

They offered me sweet smelling water. Even the milk which they offered had a sweet smell. I was surprised to find that their names as well had sweet smell.

After taking food I went to bed. When I got up they offered me some drink. Its taste was heavenly. I cannot describe it. To me it was like nectar. Then they gave me fruits. They were so nice, sweet and fragrant that one would like to eat dozens of them.

In the evening I went for a walk on the sea-shore. I was alone. The sand was soft and golden After some time I reached a grove of trees. When I sat under a tree, I heard sweet music. On hearing this my heart leaped with joy.

As it grew dark I left the grove and turned my footsteps towards my host's house. Before I could reach there I saw some persons flying in the sky. They had no wings and yet they could fly. This was wonderful. I thought, "How nice if I could fly in the air!"

Next moment I jumped in order to know if I could fly in the air. To my astonishment I was able to do so. While I was thus flying, I met my two friends. So we all went home flying.

Here very tasty food was served. I ate it to my fill. Then we sat talking, I noticed that there was no lamp and yet light seemed to come from somewhere. At this time I remembered my

parents, my brothers and sisters. I thought how they would be worrying about me on finding me lost. This made me sad and I sighed. On seeing me sad my friends gave me some drink. This made me forget everything.

At this very moment my youngest brother awakened me.

What a sweet dream and what a wonderful land! It was flowing with nectar and happiness. I know I cannot go to such a land. But I would be very happy if I once more get such a dream.

Difficult Words

Pleasant–मजेदार. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक. Of its own accord–स्वतःच, आपोआप. Fragrance–सुगंध. Directions–दिशा. Nectar–अमृत. Grove of trees–वृक्षकुंज, झाडी. Host–यजमान. Astonishment–आश्चर्य. To my fill–पोटभर. Noticed–पाहिले. Worrying–काळजी करीत असतील.

89.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SCHOOL PEON

1. *Opens the school in the morning.*
2. *Keeps a watch on the pupils.*
3. *Performs many duties.*
4. *Sometimes he is scolded.*
5. *He does work in the office.*
6. *Goes home in the evening.*

A school peon gets up early in the morning. After finishing his routine, he goes to the house of the school-clerk to get the keys of the school. Then he goes to the school and gets it swept. He himself cleans the furniture, blackboards, laboratory, etc. with a piece of cloth.

At about 9 A. M. he goes home and takes food. Within half an hour he returns to the school. Within a short time a postman delivers letters. He keeps them on the table of the Headmaster.

After some time pupils begin to come. Some sit in their classes and some play in the compound. He keeps a watch on them. If a boy breaks the glass of a window, he scolds him and reports his name to the Headmaster. Another pupil spills the ink on the floor. He becomes angry with him and cleans the floor.

Soon the Headmaster comes. The peon salutes him and stands in the office, waiting for his orders. He comes out and rings the bell at eleven o'clock.

After this he has to perform many duties. He is asked to carry a map to one class, a picture to another class and a piece of chalk to a third class. The clerk sends him to a bank to pay money or to withdraw money.

In the meanwhile the Headmaster issues a notice and he has to go from class to class to get signatures of the teachers. As soon as this work is over, the clerk asks him to find out a certain file. If he fails to do so, he is taken to task. If a letter is lost from the Headmaster's table, he also scolds him. During the recess, he has to bring tea for the Headmaster and the clerk. Other teachers also give him some work or another. If he gets some time he also takes a cup of tea.

Sometimes he has to go to a Government office or to a merchant's shop. At that time he goes home and takes a cup of tea.

When he returns to the school, he has to arrange the laboratory. During the experiment, he helps the sciene teacher.

All this time, he does not forget to ring the bell at the end of every period.

At the end of the day he has to attend to office work. When it is over, he closes all the class-rooms, locks the doors of the compound, hands over the keys to the clerk and goes home.

Now he plays with his children. He smokes a bidi to refresh himself. After some time he takes food. Then he brings a newspaper from his neighbour's house and reads it for some time.

When this is over he chats with his wife and children and goes to bed.

Difficult Words

Gets up early–लवकर उठतो. To finish–उरकणें. Routine–नित्यकर्म. Gets it swept–झाडून येतो. Laboratory–प्रयोगशाळा. To scold–धमकाबणें, रागावणें. Spills–सांडतो. To perform–करणें, बजाविणें. Withdraw–काढणें. In the meanwhile–तेवढ्या वेळांत. Is taken to task–ला दोष देण्यांत येतो. Recess–मधली सुट्टी. Experiment–प्रयोग. To refresh–ताजातवाना होणें. Neighbour–शेजारी. Chats–गप्पागोष्टी करतो.

90.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MAN IN THE MOON*

1. *I met the man in the moon.*
2. *His welcome to me.*
3. *How he came here from the moon.*
4. *An ascetic helped him.*
5. *His routine life.*
6. *His surprise about worldly affairs and things.*
7. *My invitation to him.*

Once I was roaming in a forest when I heard some noise of leaves and bushes. I expected an attack of a wild animal. But instead of it I saw a man with strange features. He did not seem to be an inhabitant of this world. On seeing him, I was somewhat frightened but he smiled at me and called me near him.

As soon as I went near him, he shook hands. Then he took me to his cave in the hill near the forest and offered me some fruits and water.

I asked him questions about his country, etc. He told me that he flew from the moon to this country in a flying machine

*'Man in the moon' is an idiomatic phrase which means : 'An imaginary person who inhabits the moon, and is supposed to be ignorant of worldly affairs.'

which touched the earth. There was something wrong with that machine and he had to get down near that forest. But he could not repair it and had to remain there.

He informed me that at that time an ascetic gave him food and shelter in that very place. Afterwards he became the disciple of that ascetic and stayed with him for many years. It was from him that he learnt the language of our place. When I asked him where that ascetic was, he told me that he had gone underground.

From his talk I could gather that he knew nothing about worldly men and affairs. I was the first worldly man he came across. He was surprised to see the watch on my hand. It was a miracle to him. My fountainpen was a source of surprise to him. He heard with curiosity my talks about schools, family, food, houses, clothes, trains, telephones, telegram, radio, gramophone, etc. All these were quite new to him.

Then I invited him to accompany me to my place, but he was frightened of the very idea and politely refused to do so. While parting he gave me the present of a few moonstones.

After a month I went to see him again, but I was very sorry to find that the man in the moon had left that place.

Difficult Words

Roam–भटकणें. Bushes–लहान झुडुपें. Expected–अपेक्षा केली. Strange–विचित्र. Features–चेहेरा शरीर. Inhabitant–रहिवासी. Somewhat–थोडासा. Was frightened–घाबरलों. Repair–दुरुस्त करणें. Informed–सांगितलें. Ascetic–साधु. Shelter–आसरा. Disciple –शिष्य. Underground–समाधिस्थ. Worldly–जगांतील. Affairs–कारभार. Miracle–आश्चर्य. Source of surprise–आश्चर्यकारक गोष्ट. Curiosity–जिज्ञासा. Accompany–बरोबर येणें. Politely–सौजन्यानें. Present–देणगी, नजराणा. Moonstones–हिरे, चंद्रलोकावरील दगड.

91.

MY VISIT TO A CIRCUS

1. *A circus came to our town.*
2. *My father proposed to take us to see it.*
3. *Various feats :*
   - *(i) A girl walking on a rope.*
   - *(ii) Feats of animals.*
   - *(iii) Feats on swings.*
   - *(iv) Motor-cycle feat.*

When I was about ten years old, a circus came to our town for the first time. It was a great event for us, so much so that the circus became the topic of the day.

I was very eager to visit the circus on the very first day. But I knew it was difficult, if not impossible, to get my father's permission. Anyway I decided to take my chance. When, in the evening, my father came home, he told us that all of us were to visit the circus that very night. It was a pleasant surprise. You can imagine my joy on hearing this.

We went there in time. After buying the tickets we entered the big tent. Exactly at 9 p. m. the show commenced.

At first we saw a girl walking on a thin rope tied over the ground. She walked with great activity as if she were walking on a road. She performed such feats that I thought them to be done with the help of magic. The clown made us laugh by his funny imitations.

After some feats of goats, monkeys, horses and elephants, there was complete silence in the tent. All eyes were then fixed on the iron cage erected in the midst of the tent. A man in black clothes with a whip in his hand entered the cage. He was followed by four lions, who roared as they entered the cage. At one moment one of them refused to obey the command of the man in the black. It was the most thrilling moment. His life was in danger. To my surprise this did not happen because the lion soon

yielded. The fun of it was that a goat was made to sit between two lions.

Then came a thin man. He performed some feats on the swings hung in the ceiling of the tent. In one feat he was blind-folded. Then he swung across from one swing to another which was at a distance of twenty feet.

Once more there was silence. Two planks were arranged near the entrance of the tent. There was a gap of thirty feet between them. When everything was ready, a shot was fired. At once a man on a motor-cycle ran across one plank, jumped over the gap, dropped on the other plank and was out of sight in a second. This was the best event of the show.

All the spectators were extremely pleased with these feats. For my part, I was simply overjoyed. I decided to see it again.

Difficult Words

Event–प्रसंग. Topic of the day–त्या दिवशींचा गप्पांचा विषय. Difficult–कठीण गोष्ट. Impossible–अशक्य. Permission–परवानगी. Decided–ठरविलें. To take chance–प्रयत्न करणें, मोका साधणें. Pleasant surprise–आनंद व आश्चर्याची गोष्ट. Imagine–कल्पना करणें. Entered–आंत प्रवेश केला. Exactly–बरोबर. Show–प्रयोग, खेळ. Commenced–सुरू झाला. Thin–बारीक. Activity–चापल्य. Performed–केलीं. Feats–कसरतीचीं कामें. Magic–जादू. Clown–विदूषक. Funny–हास्यकारक. Imitations–नक्कल. Complete–संपूर्ण. Silence–शांतता. Iron-cage–लोखंडी पिंजरा. Erected–उभारलेला. Tent–तंबू. Whip–चाबूक. Roared–गर्जना केली. Moment–वेळ, क्षण. Obey–पाळणें. Command–आज्ञा, हुकूम. Thrilling–रोमांचकारक, चित्तथरारक. Danger–संकट. To my surprise–मला आश्चर्य वाटलें कीं. Happen–घडणें. Yield–नरम होणें, नमणें. Fun–गमतीची गोष्ट. Goat–बकरा, बोकड. Swings–झोके, झुले. Ceiling–छत. Was blind-folded–डोळ्यावर पट्ट्या बांधण्यांत आल्या. Distance–अंतर. Planks–फळ्या. Were arranged–ठेवण्यांत आल्या. Entrance–प्रवेशद्वार. Gap–अंतर. Ready–

तयार. Shot was fired-बंदुकीचा बार काढला. Sight-दृष्टि. Event-प्रयोग, खेळ. Spectators-प्रेक्षक. Extremely-अतिशय.

92.

A SCOUT CAMP
OR
A SCHOOL CAMP

1. *Joined a Scout Camp.*
2. *Daily routine.*
3. *A visit to a village.*
4. *How we found out a theft there.*
5. *On the last day.*

During the Christmas Vacation I joined a Scout Camp for about a week. We went to a village and got the tents put up on its outskirts. We cleared the plain near our tents.

Every day we got up early in the morning. After some time we had to join the drill. This lasted for about an hour. After taking rest for some time, some of us began cooking food, others went to fetch water from a nearby well and some sprinkled water on the plain.

Once we went to the village and swept its streets. People of the village joined us in this work. In the evening we arranged an entertainment programme. People liked it much. One day in the afternoon we were asked by our leader to go to the nearby forest to find out things and places with the help of marks made by him. This work was very interesting.

A day was kept free. On that day two of my friends and I wandered far away. We stopped under a tree and doubted some mischief. On digging a spot we found a trunk containing clothes and ornaments. We took it to the camp. Our leader informed the police and handed it over to them.

On the last day there was a camp-fire. One of us sang a song, another told a story, a third showed his art of

mimicry. Everyone was in a happy mood. Our leader made a short speech and the function came to an end.

Next day we returned to our town. It was a memorable week. It was full of joy and thrill and I shall never forget it.

Difficult Words

Tents–तंबू. Outskirts–गांवालगतचा मोकळा भाग. Cleared–साफ केलें. Lasted–चाललें. Fetch–आणणें. Sprinkled–शिंपडलें. Swept–केर काढला. Arranged–रचिलें, व्यवस्थित लावलें. Entertainment programme–मनोरंजनाचा कार्यक्रम. Certain–विवक्षित. Marks–चिह्नें, खुणा. Interesting–मनोरंजक. Wandered–भटकले. Doubted–शंका आली. Mischief–व्रात्यपणा; गडबड. Spot–जागा. Informed–कळविलें. Mimicry–आवाज वगैरेंची नक्कल. Mood–मनोवृत्ति. Memorable–संस्मरणीय. Thrill–रोमांच.

93.

PEOPLE YOU MEET ON A RAILWAY JOURNEY

1. *Types of people.*
2. *Youths.*
3. *Travellers of reserved nature.*
4. *Travellers with dirty habits.*
5. *Kind and obliging travellers.*
6. *Travellers in first and second class.*
7. *Friends and acquaintances.*

We meet many persons on a railway journey. They are of different types, temperaments, dresses, etc.

There are Gujaratis, Maharashtrians, Sikhs, Bengalis, Sindhis, Madrasis and others. They put on different dresses and speak different languages.

We meet youths who talk and whistle and laugh. They sing and clap. They play cards and shout. Parsis are talkative and humorous.

There are some travellers who do not speak with any one. They do not seem to like other travellers. Some travellers occupy more space and do not allow us to sit.

Many travellers have dirty habits. They eat food and throw the rubbish near them. Some even spit in the compartment. Many persons smoke without caring for the comforts of others.

There are a few persons who are kind and obliging. They become our friends soon. They become helpful to us in many ways. They bring things for us at one station or another and offer us food and drink. Some are clean and decent.

Sometimes our friends and acquaintances meet us on a railway journey. If they sit in our compartment, our journey becomes pleasant.

We meet persons travelling in second class and first class. They hardly mix with people travelling in third class. Some of them are proud of their wealth.

We meet ticket examiners, a guard, and sometimes other officers of the railway.

Difficult Words

Types–प्रकार. Temperaments–स्वभाव. Whistle–शिटी वाजवितात. Clap–टाळ्या वाजवितात. Humorous–विनोदी प्रकृतीचे. Space–जागा. Dirty–घाणेरड्या. Habits–संवयी. Rubbish–कचरा. Spit–थुंकतात. Comforts–सुखसोय. Obliging–उपयोगी पडणारे. Hardly–क्वचितच. Proud–गर्विष्ठ.

94.

A TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINER

1. *I met him in a train.*
2. *His dress.*
3. *I began to converse with him.*
4. *His duties.*
5. *His difficulties.*

During my journey from Bombay to Delhi I met a Travelling Ticket Examiner. He entered our compartment to examine tickets.

He was a tall, well-built man. He had put on a white suit and a white hat. On his coat was a sign showing his position. His shoes were black and his socks were white.

After examining tickets, he sat near me, as the next station was far away. For some time he made some accounts and then sat silent. As I was dreaming of joining railway service, I began to talk with him.

After some conversation, I asked him what his duties were. He informed me that his main duty was to examine tickets in a running train. If he found any ticketless traveller, he asked him to pay the fare and the penalty. For this he had to issue a receipt. If somebody could not pay the fare, he would hand him over to the railway police. If somebody travelled from lower class to higher class, with his permission, he would go to him and collect the difference.

When I asked him what his difficulties were, he said that he had many difficulties. Every alternate day he had to travel at night. On that day he had to remain away from home till I. A. M. and if the train was late, he had to remain awake till early morning. Fifteen days in a month he had to remain away from home. Mostly he had no fixed hours of food. Sometimes passengers quarrelled with him. But the greatest difficulty was in forcing the sadhus and beggars to leave the train. He had another difficulty also. Everyday he had to show some collections to his superiors. This was not an easy job.

By that time the train reached the next station. I thanked him for giving me company and he got down from the train.

Difficult Words

Compartment–डबा. Tall–उंच. Well-built–मजबूत बांध्याचा. Had put on–घातले होते. Sign–खूण. Position–हुद्दा. Socks–मोजे. Accounts–हिशेब. Was dreaming of–स्वप्न पाहात होता. Conver-

sation–गप्पागोष्टी. Fare–भाडें. Penalty–दंड. Receipt–पावती. Permission–परवानगी. Difference–फरक. Difficulties–अडचणी. Every alternate day–एक दिवसाआड. Collections–वसुली. Superiors–वरिष्ठ, वरचे अधिकारी. Job–काम.

95.

A SPORTSMAN YOU HAVE MET

1. *Met him in the train.*
2. *My desire to talk with him.*
3. *Conversation.*
4. *Description of his career.*
5. *His advice.*
6. *Parting.*

Last week I met a well-known cricketer. He was travelling with me from Bombay to Poona. He was sitting beside me. I at once recognized him.

He was a tall, stout man. His dress was simple but decent.

After the train started, he began to read a sports magazine. I wanted to talk with him, but I had to wait till he finished reading.

After some time he asked me where I was going. I told him that I was going to Poona. I also told him that I knew him very well and had seen him playing in the last Test Match at Bombay, He smiled a little and asked me if I played any game. I informed him that I was fond of playing cricket and was the captain of my school team.

Then he described how the games teacher of his school taught him to play cricket and encouraged him. Once he got a chance to play in the Trophy Match and scored a century. This gave him a lift. He described how he came into limelight during his college days and was at last selected in the Test Team.

When I asked him what the secret of his success was, he informed me that desire to learn, patience and hard work brought

him success. He advised me not to be disappointed by failures, but to work hard. He also suggested names of two or three books on cricket and cricketers.

When we parted at Poona station, I thanked him for giving me pleasant company and valuable advice.

Difficult Words

Recognized–ओळखला. Stout–सशक्त, मजबूत. Decent–व्यवस्थित. Finished–पुरें केलें. Informed–सांगितलें. Fond–शोकीन. Encouraged–उत्तेजन दिलें. Scored–रन्स केल्या. Gave a lift–पुढें आणलें. Came into limelight–चमकला. Was selected–निवडण्यांत आला. Secret of–गुह्य, गुप्त कारण. Patience–चिकाटी. Success–यश. To be disappointed–निराश होणें. Failures–अपयश. Parted–वेगळे झालों. Pleasant–सुखदायक. Valuable–अमूल्य.

96.

A SOCIAL WORKER YOU HAVE MET

1. *I went to a village.*
2. *I went to the house of a social worker.*
3. *Conversation.*
4. *Incidents of his life.*
5. *His work in the village.*
6. *His advice to me.*

During the last October Vacation I went to my friend's village.

Once he took me to the house of a social worker of his village. When we went there he was spinning yarn on a charkha. He welcomed us and talked with us while spinning.

He asked me how I liked village life. I replied that I liked it very much.

Then he began to narrate the incidents of his life. He was a graduate. For some time he worked as a teacher. But Gandhiji's

writings had a great influence on him. So he left his job and selected this village for social service.

Hc described the difficulties which he had to face in the beginning. People did not cooperate with him. So on many occasions he was disappointed. But in course of time his work began to bear fruit.

Then he gave me some idea of his work in the village. He conducted a night class to teach villagers how to read and write. He persuaded them to stop heavy expenses on marriages and dinners after death. He taught them how to remain clean. When villagers had no work, he made them spin yarn. He said that because of his efforts the village was free from the evil of untouchability.

When I showed my desire to do some social work, he advised me that I/should do some work during the May Vacation. He also suggested that after completing my studies I should go to a village and do social work.

After about an hour, I left his place with new thoughts of social service.

Difficult Words

Social worker–समाजकार्यकर्ता. To spin–सूत कातणें. Yarn–सूत. To narrate–वर्णन करणें. Incidents–हकीकती. Influence–परिणाम. Job–नोकरी. Selected–निवडलें. Social service–समाजसेवा. Difficulties–अडचणी. To face–तोंड देणें. To co-operate–सहकार्य करणें. Occasions–प्रसंग. Was disappointed–निराश झाला. To bear fruit–सफळ होणें. Conducted–चालविला. Persuaded–मन वळविलें, समजाविलें. Heavy expenses–फार खर्च. Efforts–प्रयत्न. Free–मुक्त. Untouchability–अस्पृश्यता. After completing–पुरा केल्यावर.

97.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A NURSE

1. *Gets up early.*
2. *Her duties in a ward.*
3. *Moves with the doctor.*
4. *Gives injections, etc.*
5. *Her work in the operation theatre.*

A nurse has to get up early in the morning. She gets ready for work before 8 A. M. and puts on her spotless white dress. Then she goes to the hospital.

At first she goes to the bed of every patient of her ward. She reads his temperature and inquires about his motion, urine, etc. She writes down these things on the chart kept behind the patient's bed.

By this time the doctor comes. The nurse goes with him from patient to patient. She takes down the medicines which he prescribes for them. When the doctor leaves the ward, she prepares a dose of medicine and gives it to a patient. In this way she gives doses to all the patients.

She gives injections to some patients and bandages others. When a patient cries with pain or becomes restless she goes to him and gives him some medicine. If the condition of a patient becomes serious she calls the doctor.

Whenever there is an operation, the nurse goes to the operation room. Here she has to work hard and has to be very careful. She has to give instruments, bandages, etc. to the doctor. At the end of the operation, she becomes completely tired. When a new patient is admitted in her ward, she has to work hard till he gets some relief.

In this way she has to work for the whole day. She hardly gets enough time for taking food.

She is a sister of mercy. She treats patients with love and and kindness and never loses her temper.

At 6 P. M. her duty is over. Now she is so tired that she goes home and takes rest.

Difficult Words

Spotless–डागाशिवाय, अगदीं स्वच्छ. Temperature–ताप. Inquires–विचारते. Motion–शौच. Urine–लघ्वी. Chart–माहिती-पत्रक. Takes down–लिहून घेते. Prescribes–देण्यास सांगतात. Bandages–पट्टा बांधते. Restless–बेचैन. Serious–गंभीर, काळजी करण्यासारखी. Operation–शस्त्रक्रिया. Completely–अगदीं पूर्णपणें. Is admitted–दाखल करण्यांत येतो. Relief–दुःख कमी करणें. Hardly–क्वचितच. Sister of mercy–दयेची देवी. Treats–वागविते, शुश्रूषा करते. To lose one's temper–रागावणें.

98.

MY EXPERIENCES OF SELLING TICKETS

1. *Social Education Society's decision.*
2. *Experiences during the first two days.*
3. *My difficulties.*
4. *On the last day.*
5. *Total collections.*

Last year Social Education Society of our city decided to collect a big fund for its various activities and requested all the schools to give their full co-operation. Principals of schools asked many students to work as volunteers to sell tickets.

I offered my services as a volunteer during the Social Education Week. Different types of tickets were given to me. There were tickets of five rupees, two rupees, one rupee, eight annas, four annas and one anna.

On the first day I sold tickets to my father, mother and brother. It was a very easy job. Next day I went to some friends of my father. They also obliged me by buying tickets. On the third day our Principal called all of us and informed us that the sales of tickets were encouraging. He asked us to work hard so that our school might win the prize for the best collection.

But now the task was difficult. When I approached a rich merchant, he insulted me and drove me away. Another gentleman said, "Has your school nothing to teach you except begging?" This was a great insult, but I continued my efforts. I went from shop to shop. Many merchants insulted me, some of them treated me well, but did not buy tickets, while a few of them welcomed me and willingly bought tickets.

Once I approached a young well-dressed man. Before I spoke anything, he understood what I wanted. He at once took out a ten-rupee note and bought two tickets of rupees five each.

Everyday in the evening I went to a place of walk and sold small tickets easily. My collections were on the whole good.

On the last day of the week I made an all-out effort. I went to the house of an old woman of my street. She heard me patiently and gave me twenty-five rupees. This was a good start. Thereafter wherever I went, I could sell tickets easily.

In this way during the whole week I collected Rs. 250/-. All the volunteers of our school worked hard like me and the total collections of the school came to Rs. 5,000/-. This was the highest amount. So our school won the prize for the best collection.

After this our Principal called a meeting of all the volunteers and thanked us for bringing honour to the school.

Difficult Words

Various-निरनिराळ्या. Activities-कार्यक्रम. Co-operation-सहकार. Volunteer-स्वयंसेवक. Job-काम. Obliged-उपकृत केलें. Encouraging-प्रोत्साहनदायक. Task-काम. Approached-च्याकडे गेलों. Insulted-अपमान केला Efforts-प्रयत्न. Well-dressed-उत्तम पोशाख केलेला. Collections-गोळा केलेली रक्कम. All out-अतिशय. Patiently-शांतपणे. Start-सुरवात. Honour-बहुमान.

99.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

1. *Electricity.*
2. *Medical science.*
3. *Bombs, atomic energy.*
4. *Means of entertainment.*
5. *Means of travelling.*
6. *New machines.*

Science had made many inventions during the last century. We may as well call them wonders of science.

Electricity is one of the greatest wonders of the world. It is our best and strongest servant. It has given us light and power. Machines work with its help. Telephones, telegrams and wireless are the results of electricity. With their help we are able to send messages within a short time to any part of the world.

Discoveries of radium, penicillin, X-ray, etc. are wonders of medical science. They have helped us in curing many diseases. Sometimes a heart which has stopped can be revived. Now a blind man can get eye-sight when a cornea is grafted on his eye. In Russia a dog's head was grafted on another dog's head.

The greatest wonders of our age are the atom bomb, hydrogen bomb and atomic energy. The new bombs are capable of destroying the whole world. But the atomic energy will work wonders.

Gramophones, radios, television sets and talkie films give us entertainment. For hearing music we use a gramophone or a radio. If we wish to see a film we go to a cinema theatre.

Steamers, trains, motor-cars and aeroplanes have made quicker and safer travels possible. Jet planes fly at a speed of 600 miles an hour. Now we can fly round the world within 24 hours. Russia has invented sputniks which travel in space and give messages. Recently a Russian rocket landed on the moon. This made the world wonder-struck.

Science has invented machines to prepare substance of books, to make additions of numerical figures, to find out the location of mines at various places, to record the feelings of creatures and trees, to find out the thoughts of man, etc. Scientists are preparing a machine-man which will act like a man.

Such are the wonders of science. They have changed the whole world.

Difficult Words

Inventions-शोध. Century-शतक. Wonders-आश्चर्ये, अजब गोष्टी. Power-शक्ति. Wireless-बिनतारी संदेश. Messages-संदेश, निरोप. Diseases-रोग. Can be revived-पुन्हां चालू करण्यांत येतें. Cornea-बुबुळ. Is grafted-बसविण्यांत येतें. Atomic energy-अणुशक्ति. Destroy-नाश करणें. Entertainment-मनोरंजन. Space-आकाश, पोकळी. Recently-नुकतेंच. Landed-उतरलें, पोहोंचलें. Wonder-struck-आश्चर्यचकित. Substance-सारांश, तात्पर्य. Additions-बेरजा. Locations-स्थळ, नक्की जागा. Record-नोंदणें.

100.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A WASHERMAN

1. *Takes washed clothes to customers.*
2. *Experiences at the customers' houses.*
3. *Goes to a tank for washing clothes.*
4. *Makes purchases.*
5. *Talks with others.*
6. *Boils clothes.*

A washerman gets up early in the morning and irons dried clothes. Having made a big bundle of these clothes, he takes them to the houses of his customers At every house he hands over washed clothes and collects clothes for washing. If somebody's cloth is found missing, he is taken to task. Somebody finds his coat or shirt torn and gets angry with him. At such

places, he gives mild replies and begs to be excused. A customer has not paid his dues. So he requests him to give his dues stating that he is in great need of money.

After collecting clothes, he goes home. There is a big heap of boiled clothes for washing. He takes them to a tank for washing. His wife and his brother or son accompany him. The washerman washes the clothes, his brother or son squeezes them and his wife dries them. After mid-day they take food and relax for some time.

Once more the washing work begins. This lasts till the end of the day. Now they collect dried and wet clothes separately and go home. Here they dry the wet clothes and iron the dried clothes. The washerman sorts out clothes of different customers and arranges them properly.

Now he gets some time. So he goes to the bazaar to buy soap and other washing materials.

After taking food, he chats with the members of his family. If he has time he goes to see other members of the community. He discusses some matters with them. When he returns home, a furnace is ready. After mixing chemicals in a water-pan, he puts clothes into it and boils them for the next day's washing.

The day's hard work has made him tired. So he goes to bed and soon begins to snore.

Difficult Words

Irons–इस्त्री करतो. Bundle–गठ्ठा. Customers–ग्राहक. Collects–गोळा करतो. Is found missing–हरवला दीसते. Is taken to task–खरडपट्टी काढतात. Torn–फाटलेला. Mild–नम्र. Begs to be excused–चूक माफ करा असे म्हणतो. His dues–येणें पैसे. Boiled–भट्टींतून काढलेल्या. Squeezes–पिळतो. Relax–विश्रांती घेतात. Sorts out–निरनिराळे करतो. Materials–वस्तू. Discusses–चर्चा करतो. Furnace–भट्टी. To snore–घोरणें.

101.

AN INCIDENT ON MY BIRTH-DAY

1. *My mother and sisters busy.*
2. *My father gave me a ten-rupee note.*
3. *I gave it to a poor boy.*
4. *Birth-day party.*
5. *Went to see a picture.*

Last month my parents celebrated my birth-day. From the early morning my mother and sisters were busy in the cooking room.

I also got up early and after taking bath I bowed to my parents. They blessed me with love. My father gave me a ten-rupee note. Then I went to a temple. While going home after having *darshan*, I met a poor boy. He looked sad and his eyes were wet. When I asked him why he was sad, he told me that his mother was very ill and he had no money to buy medicines. I felt pity for him and gave him the ten-rupee note which my father had given me. He thanked me for this timely help and ran home. You can imagine my joy.

On reaching home I told my parents how I had given the ten-rupee note to that boy. They were very much pleased to learn this.

After dinner I had a short nap. Our relatives and friends came to our house in the afternoon. They brought presents for me. We served them sweet dishes and ice-cream. Everybody was in a happy mood. At 8 p. m. the function was over. Then my father gave me the present of a camera.

At 9 p. m. I went with my friends to see a picture. It was a light comedy which made us laugh. Before midnight I returned home. All the members of my family were still awake. We talked about many matters and went to bed.

Difficult Words

Celebrated–साजरा केला. Several–विविध. Blessed–आशीर्वाद दिले. Timely–योग्य वेळीं दिलेली. Imagine–कल्पना करणें. Nap–झोप.

Presents–भेटवस्तू. Served–खाण्यास दिलें. Sweet dishes–पक्वान्नें. Happy mood–आनंदी वृत्ति. Function–उत्सव, कार्यक्रम. Light comedy–मनोरंजक, हसविणारें. Awake–जागे. Matters–गोष्टी.

102.

AN EVENING WALK

1. *I went for a walk.*
2. *Met my friends.*
3. *Fear of rain.*
4. *It began to rain.*
5. *Reached a cottage.*
6. *Ran home.*

Once in the month of June I returned from school in the evening. After some time I went out for a walk. As the sky was clear, I did not take an umbrella with me.

I walked for half a mile. On the way I met some of my friends. We went on talking and walking. In this way we walked quite a fair distance. Then we turned back.

When I looked at the sky, I found the clouds gathering. Fearing that it might rain, I suggested to my friends to walk fast. But they laughed at the idea of rain. After some time, the breeze became cool. Now all of us felt sure that it would rain. So we increased our speed of walking.

Within ten minutes it began to rain. So we ran in search of a shelter. When we reached a big tree, we stopped near its trunk. But after some time, its branches began to drip. Hence we left that shelter and ran towards a distant cottage.

When we reached that cottage, we were half-wet. The owner of that cottage welcomed us and gave us shelter. We waited there for half an hour, but the rain did not stop. So we had to wait there for some time. At last when it stopped raining, we left the cottage and ran on the road.

After ten minutes it again began to rain. Now finding that nature was against us, we did not go in search of any shelter, but

ran home. At last I reached home, completely drenched with rain. As I was shivering with cold. my mother gave me dry clothes at once. Then I sat near the furnace to warm myself.

Difficult Words

Clear–निरभ्र. Fair distance–लांब अंतर. Turned back–परत फिरलों. Gathering–जमत होते. Suggested–सुचविलें. Breeze–वारा. Speed–वेग. Search–शोध. Shelter–आसरा. Trunk–बुंधा, खोड. Branches–फांद्या. Began to drip–पाणी पडूं लागलें. Distant–दूर असलेली. Cottage–झोपडी. Half-wet–अर्धे भिजलेले, ओले. Completely–संपूर्ण. Drenched with rain–पावसानें ओलेचिंब झालों. Was shivering–कांपत होतों. Furnace–शेगडी.

103.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A POSTMAN

1. *Work at the post-office.*
2. *Delivery of letters.*
3. *Food.*
4. *Collection of letters from post-boxes.*
5. *Once more delivery and collection of letters.*

A postman goes to the post office in the morning. There is a lot of work for him. He unties a big bag of letters and stamps each letter with postal marks. Then he arranges the letters according to streets and buildings.

Exactly at the fixed time he leaves the post-office to deliver letters. In the beginning he does quick work. But after some time he gets tired, and his work becomes slow. On seeing a tea-shop, he enters it and takes a cup of tea. Once more he goes from building to building and from floor to floor. If he meets a friend on the way, he talks with him for a while, smokes a bidi and resumes his work.

After about two hours he returns to the post-office and hands over undelivered letters to the post-master. If he is in a

small town, he has to deliver registered letters, telegrams, etc. and has to pay moneys under money orders.

At noon he goes home to take food. After taking food, he takes rest for some time and returns to the post-office. Having taken a bunch of keys, he goes out to collect letters from different post-boxes of his locality and brings them to the post-office in a bag. He hands it over to a clerk and goes to his table where he finds a big pile of letters awaiting delivery. Slowly and mechanically he does his work and leaves the post-office for delivering letters.

His feet tread on the same streets and visit the same houses. His work is silent and dull.

When his work is over he returns to the post-office. In the evening he again collects letters from the post-boxes of his locality and brings them to the post-office.

Now his work is over. He chats with other postmen and goes home. As he is tired, he relaxes for some time. In the meanwhile his children come to him. He plays with them. By this time food is ready. After taking food, he smokes a bidi and reads a newspaper. He talks with his wife, children and even neighbours. At last he goes to bed and is soon fast asleep after the day's hard labour.

Difficult Words

Lot of–पुष्कळ. Unties–उघडतो. Arranges–व्यवस्थित लावतो. Exactly–बरोबर. To deliver–वाटण्यासाठी. Resumes–पुन्हा सुरू करतो. Undelivered–न वाटलेलीं. Bunch–जुडगा. Locality–पेठ, विभाग. Pile–ढीग. Slowly–हळुहळू. Mechanically–यंत्राप्रमाणें. Tread–चालतात. Dull–कंटाळवाणें. Chats–गप्पागोष्टी करतो. Relaxes–विश्रांति घेतो. In the meanwhile–त्यावेळीं. Is soon fast asleep–त्याला ताबडतोब गाढ झोप लागते.

104.

SOME MEMORABLE INCIDENTS OF MY SCHOOL-LIFE

1. *The first film I saw.*
2. *I stood first.*
3. *My part in an elocution competition.*
4. *I joined a tour.*
5. *Work of village uplift.*
6. *Prize Distribution Day.*

I do not remember early years of my school-life. The earliest event that I remember, took place when I was ten years old. In that year I saw for the first time a film in the hall of my school.

Thereafter two years passed without any incident. When I was in the second standard I stood first in the annual examination. This success has so far played an important part in shaping my career. From that day I became hard-working and have rarely lost my rank.

Bright success in the examination made me take part in sports, debates, etc. Next year an elocution competition was held in my school. In this also I stood second.

When I was in the fifth standard, the Principal of my school arranged a tour. I joined it. It was the happiest event of my school-life. We saw many interesting places. We ate, drank and made merry as the members of a family. I shall never forget those sweet days.

Last year during the vacation our class teacher took a few of us to a village. There we started various activities. We taught the villagers how to read and write. Moving from house to house we taught them the lessons of sanitation. We ourselves cleaned the streets of the village. Then a day was observed as 'Children's Day." All these activities soon changed that village into a sweet and clean place.

Last month "The Prize Distribution Day" of our school was celebrated. The Collector of our district presided over the function. It was a glorious day for me. My part in a dramatic piece was praised by one and all. At the end I got several prizes. Even our honoured guest praised me. This was the happiest day of my school career.

You will perhaps laugh at self-praise. But what else can I do? How can I forget myself when I narrate memorable events connected with me?

Difficult Words

Remember–आठवणें. Early–सुरुवातीचीं, पूर्वीचीं. Incident–प्रसंग, घटना. Annual–वार्षिक. Success–यश. Important–महत्त्वाचा. Shape–घडविणें, वळण देणें. Career–आयुष्य, जीवन. Hard-working–कसून मेहनत करणारा. Barely–क्वचितच. Rank–नंबर. Bright–उज्ज्वल. Debate–वादविवाद. Elocution–वक्तृत्व. Arranged–योजना केली. Event–प्रसंग. Interesting–महत्त्वाची. Made merry–मजा केली. Vacation–सुट्टी. Various–विविध. Activities–कार्यें. Sanitation–आरोग्य. Was observed–साजरा केला. Was celebrated–साजरा केला. Presided over–प्रमुखपद सुशोभित केलें. Function–कार्यक्रम, सभा. Glorious–मानाचा. Dramatic piece–नाट्यप्रवेश. Was praised–प्रशंसा झाली. Several–पुष्कळ. Honoured–सन्माननीय. Self-praise–आत्मस्तुति. Narrate–कथन करणें. Memorable–संस्मरणीय. Connected–संबंधित.

105.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A BLIND BEGGAR

1. *Begs near a temple.*
2. *Goes to his place.*
3. *Begs in the bazaar in the afternoon.*
4. *Goes to another temple in the evening.*
5. *Returns to his place.*

A blind beggar gets up in the early morning. After taking

bath, he takes up his stick and the begging bowl, and goes to a temple. He sits near it and begs.

People throw coins in his bowl. Somebody gives him a plantain. Another person comes and gives him a sweet-ball. As he is hungry, he eats them there and then. Sometimes he sings a bhajan in low voice and sometimes he talks with other beggars who are sitting near him.

When the temple is closed, he goes to his place. There the person who looks after him, takes all the coins from him and gives him some food. Here he is insulted and is often treated like a dog.

After a short nap, he is asked to go for begging. Now he goes to the bazaar. Some persons pity him and give him a few coins. On the way a naughty boy troubles him. Then a passing cow is about to injure him, but somebody saves him. He finds it very hard to cross a road.

When he is tired of walking and heat, he sits on a shady place. Very few persons give him coins. During this period he thinks of his helpless condition and becomes sad. If there is a beggar near him, he talks with him. There is no tea for him and no breakfast.

In the evening he goes to another temple. He sits near its gate for two or three hours. Somebody gives him something to eat. Many give him coins.

When the temple is closed, he begins to go to his place. On the way he hears a devotional song. He stops there to hear it. This is his only pleasure in life.

When he reaches home, he is deprived of all his money and is given some food. Even if he feels hungry, nobody gives him more food. Nobody speaks with him. So he prays to God and at last goes to bed.

Difficult Words

Bath–स्नान. Begging bowl–भिक्षापात्र. Sweet-ball–लाडू. Insult–अपमान करणें. Short nap–डुलकी, झोंप. Naughty–खट्याळ,

खोडकर. To injure–इजा करणें. Shady–सावली असलेल्या. Helpless–असहाय. Devotional song–भजन. Pleasure–आनंद. Is deprived–काढून घेण्यांत येतात.

106.

RADIO AS A MEANS OF ADVERTISEMENT

1. *Ways of advertisement.*
2. *Radio advertisement and newspaper advertisement.*
3. *How far effective.*
4. *Certain radios are used for advertisement.*

Radio is a powerful means of advertisement. Advertisement made through it proves very effective.

There are many ways of radio advertisement. Someone gives a straight advertisement. It is read out and people hear it. Sometimes a couplet is sung praising a certain article or shop. When we hear an advertisement of this type daily, we are tempted to purchase that thing or to visit that shop.

There is another type of advertisement. An advertiser keeps a music programme every week on a fixed day at a fixed time. A number of gramophone records are played. At the end of every record, a particular thing is advertised. Sometimes a film is advertised by narrating its story and by playing its records.

Radio advertisement is even more effective than newspaper advertisement. You may not read an advertisement in a newspaper, but you have to hear a radio advertisement. Again a radio advertisement spreads among millions of people, while newspaper advertisement hardly reaches a lac of people.

Radio advertisement proves effective if it is continued for a long period. If you advertise your goods for a few days and stop the advertisement, it will fail. Radio advertisement makes many things popular. Hence people buy these things.

All radios do not advertise things. All-India Radio does not advertise them. But Ceylon Radio has its commercial service. It advertises a number of things during the whole day, along with film music.

Difficult Words

Powerful–शक्तिमान, प्रबळ. Means–साधन. Proves–होते, ठरते. Effective–परिणामकारक. Straight–सरळ. Couplet–गाण्याच्या दोन ओळी. Are tempted–आपणाला मोह होतो. Purchase–घेणें, खरेदी करणें. Particular–विशिष्ट. Narrate–सांगणें. Millions–करोडों. Commercial service–व्यापारी विभाग.

107.

WHEN INDIA BECAME FREE

1. *First sight of freedom.*
2. *Celebrat ions all over India.*
3. *Celebrations in great cities.*
4. *A day of pride.*
5. *Joy of the common man.*
6. *What I did.*

15th day of August of the year 1947 will be remembered as the most important day in the history of India. On that day India threw away the bonds of slavery and became a free nation of the world.

Just as a bird, released from its cage, becomes overjoyed, even so India was overjoyed on attaining her freedom.

Exactly at midnight freedom was welcomed by the roaring sounds of guns and sweet sounds of bells, drums and mill-sirens.

Our glorious tri-coloured flag flapped its wings all over India majestically. It throbbed with the life of the newly born nation.

This great day was celebrated in a fitting manner all over India. People arranged flag salutations, prayers, meetings, social gatherings, entertainment programmes and many other functions, to express their great joy.

Great cities like Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Poona and Calcutta were full of new life. Guns were fired to welcome our freedom. There were splendid fireworks to mark this occasion. Their streets and roads were decorated with arches and lights. Every building had lights and tri-coloured flags.

It was a day of great joy for the common man. He was mad with joy. He laughed loudly and talked proudly. On that day he refused to behave like a tame animal. He went on uttering "Jai Hind," "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai" and such other slogans. He did not worry much about food and sleep.

On that day I joined the torch-light procession at midnight. In the morning we had a flag salutation ceremony in our building. Then I went to my school, where there was a good programme. After attending it I went home and had my food. In the noon I saw a big procession. To tell you frankly, never before had I seen such a long and lively procession. At 8 p. m. we went to see the lights. Having finished that I attended an entertainment programme of our street, which lasted upto 2 p. m.

Difficult Words

Remember–आठवणें. Bonds–बेड्या बंधनें. Slavery–गुलामगिरी. Released–मुक्त झालेला. Overjoyed–खूप आनंदी. Attain–मिळविणें. Exactly–बरोबर. Roaring–धडाक्याचे. Mill-sirens–गिरण्याचे भोंगे. Glorious–विजयी. Tri-coloured–तिरंगी. Flapped–फडफडूं लागला. Majestically–डौलानें. Celebrate–साजरा करणें. Fitting manner–साजेलशा पद्धतीनें. Arranged–योंजिलें. Flag salutation–ध्वजवंदन. Social gatherings–स्नेहसंमेलनें. Entertainment–करमणूक. Programme–कार्यक्रम. Function–कार्यक्रम, सभा. Express–व्यक्त करणें. Splendid–सुंदर, आकर्षक. Fireworks–दारूकाम. Occasion–शुभ समय. Decorate–सजविणें. Arches–कमानी. Common–सर्वसाधारण. Proudly–अभिमानानें. Tame animal–पाळीव पशु, सौम्य प्राणी. Slogans–घोषणा. Torch-light procession–मशालींसह मिरवणूक. Ceremony–विधि. Frankly–खरोखर, मोकळेपणानें. Finished–पुरें करून. Lasted–टिकला, चालला.

108.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER

1. *Morning's work.*
2. *Parade.*
3. *Works as a sentry.*
4. *Plays some game in the evening.*
5. *What he does after supper.*

A soldier gets up early in the morning. After finishing his daily routine, he cleans his rifle and polishes his boots. Then he puts on the uniform and goes to the parade ground. There he takes part in the parade. It is a hard job, because he has to walk to and fro with his heavy rifle. The parade lasts for about an hour.

When the parade is over, he goes to the barracks, takes a bath and becomes fresh. After taking breakfast, he joins his duty.

He works as a sentry of the barracks or of some other place. At noon he becomes free and goes to the canteen to take food. Then he takes rest for some time and rejoins duty. His duty lasts till evening. Now he is free. He runs to his room, removes the uniform, puts on simple clothes and goes to the maidan. Many of his companions also come there. So they play a game like foot-ball, volley-ball or hockey. This game lasts for an hour or two.

After taking supper he chats with his companions for some time. Then he plays an indoor game like carrom or table tennis. When he feels tired, he goes to his room and relaxes. Before going to bed, he reads the post and writes a letter or two.

After the day's hard work, he is so much tired that his body or mind refuses to work any more.

His bed calls him, and soon he is on the lap of sleep.

Difficult Words

Daily routine–रोजचीं कामें. Rifle–बंदूक. Uniform–गणवेश. Parade ground–परेड करण्याचें मैदान. Job–काम. To and fro–

मागें पुढें, इकडून तिकडे. Lasts–चालते. Barracks–बरॅक, सैनिकांचें निवासस्थान. Breakfast–अल्पाहार, सकाळचें खाणे. Sentry–पहारेवाला. Canteen–भोजनगृह. Supper–रात्रींचें जेवण. Relaxes–विश्रांति घेतो. Lap–मांडी.

109.
A BIRTH-DAY PARTY

1. *The occasion.*
2. *A happy coincidence.*
3. *I went early.*
4. *Invitees arrived.*
5. *Music and dance.*
6. *Dishes of sweets, etc.*
7. *Sweet parting.*

Last week I attended a birth-day party arranged by my friend. The function was a great success.

Fortunately my friend's birth-day coincided with our Independence Day. As it was a holiday, many persons attended the party. Moreover all of us were in happy holiday mood.

It was arranged in my friend's house in the evening. I went to his place before the fixed time to help my friend. He was dressed in simple but decent clothes and was all smiles. His parents looked very happy and were busy with making arrangements for the party.

By about 5–30 p. m. friends, relatives and acquaintances began to arrive. My friend's brother and I received all the guests on the gate. They went in, shook hands with my friend and took their seats.

To entertain the guests a programme of music was arranged. The musician commenced singing. He sang three sweet songs which pleased one and all. Out of these the last song was so nice that all of us clapped loudly when the song was over. The last item was perhaps the best of all. It was a Bharat Natyam dance by my friend's ten year old sister.

Immediately, after this, dishes of sweets were served. Now we mixed freely with one another and talked on various topics. My friend–the hero of this occasion–moved freely and talked merrily. Then followed ice–cream, tea, coffee and cold–drinks, and every one took whatever he or she liked.

After about two hours the function was over. Gifts began to pour in. Every one wished my friend many happy returns of the day and left the house with a smile of sweet satisfaction on his face. When all had gone, I embraced my friend, wished him long life and bright future and gave him a nice present.

It was a nice function. Every one liked it and seemed to be pleased. So far as I am concerned, I liked it the most. I wish I had many such friends, so that I would have the pleasure of attending their birth–day parties off and on.

Difficult Words

Attended–उपस्थित राहिला. Arranged–योजलेली, आंखलेली. Function–कार्यक्रम. Success–यशस्वी. Fortunately–सुदैवाने. Coincided–त्याच दिवशीं आला. Mood–मनःस्थिति. Decent–सुंदर. Busy–मग्न, गढलेले. Acquaintances–ओळखीचे लोक. Arrive–येणें. Received–स्वागत केलें. Guests–पाहुणे. Gate–दिंडी दरवाजा. Entertain–मनोरंजन करणें. Programme–कार्यक्रम. Commenced–सुरू केलें. Clapped–टाळ्या वाजविल्या. Immediately–लवकरच, थोड्या वेळांत. Dishes–बश्या, ताटें. Various–विविध. Topics–विषय. Hero–प्रमुख, मुख्य व्यक्ति. Merrily–आनंदानें. Gifts–भेटी, देणग्या. Many happy returns of the day–दीर्घायुष्य. Satisfaction–संतोष, समाधान. Embraced–भेटलो; मीठी मारली. Bright–उज्ज्वल. I am concerned–माझ्या दृष्टीनें. Off and on–वरचेवर.

110.

A VISIT TO A SECOND-HAND BOOKSHOP

1. *I was in search of some books.*
2. *I went to a second–hand bookshop.*

3. *I began to search books.*
4. *My amazement.*
5. *I came across other books.*
6. *Search of different shelves.*
7. *Paid the price and left the shop.*

Once I wanted some books. I went from shop to shop, but could not get them from anywhere. At last a bookseller asked me to go to a second-hand bookshop.

Next-day in the evening I went to a big second-hand book-shop and inquired about those books. Its manager found out one of the books at once. For the rest he had to search. I, therefore, offered him my help in searching the books. He readily allowed me to get in and search the books that I wanted.

When I went in, I was amazed to see a store of innumberable books. It was a treasure-house of many old books. There were many tall big shelves containing all sorts of books. All the books were carefully arranged. One shelf was for literature, another was for history, a third was for science, and so on.

I began searching the books from shelf to shelf. It was like searching shells of pearls at the bottom of the sea. While doing so, I came across some books of my favourite authors. As I wanted to read them, I took them out and kept them with me. After some search I found out the books which I required. Even after this I searched the shelves.

In this way I brought out about twenty more books. If I had bought all the books, the price would have been beyond my means. So I had to select only a few of them.

At last I made a final choice of ten books, over and above the books that I wanted. I paid the price of all the books and went home.

Not only had I full satisfaction of getting the books that I wanted, but I had also the pleasure of finding some good books of

my favourite authors. My visit to that shop was really memorable. I wish to visit the shop again at leisure to have the joy of searching good books and buying some of them.

Difficult Words

Second-hand bookshop–जुन्या पुस्तकांचें दुकान. Inquired–चौकशी केली. The rest–बाकीचीं. Search–शोधणें. Offered him my help–माझी मदत देऊं केली. Allowed–परवानगी दिली. Was amazed–आश्चर्यचकित झालो. Innumerable–अगणित. Treasure–संग्रहालय. Shelves–एकावर एक असलेल्या फळ्या (शेल्फ). Sort–प्रकार. Carefully–काळजीपूर्वक. Arrange–व्यवस्थित लावणें. Literature–साहित्य. Shells of pearls–मोत्यांचे शिंपले. Favourite–आवडते. Authors–ग्रंथकार, लेखक. Required–जरूर असलेलीं. Beyond my means–शक्तिबाहेर, माझ्या शक्तीबाहेर. Select–पसंत करणें. Final choice–निश्चित पसंती. Satisfaction–समाधान. Really–खरोखर. Memorable–संस्मरणीय. At leisure–फुरसतीनें.

111.

A VOYAGE

1. *Started from Bombay.*
2. *Had a look at Bombay.*
3. *We saw different parts of the steamer.*
4. *Breakfast and rest.*
5. *At Ratnagiri.*
6. *Storm at Marma Goa.*
7. *Reached Manglore.*

Two years ago in the month of October we left Bombay for Marma Goa in a steamer. We were four friends.

The steamer left Bombay at about 10 A. M. As the steamer moved, we had a look at Bombay from various angles. We pointed out well-known buildings to one another.

Gradually the steamer went away and away from the land. At last the land disappeared from our sight.

This was our first voyage. Hence we were eager to see different parts of the steamer. First of all we went to the place near the anchor. A sailor explained us how the anchor was lowered and raised with the help of a machine. Then we went to the machine-room. The place near it was hot. The whole room was full of machines which made constant sound. A mechanic asked us to go inside the room with him, but we were afraid. So we remained outside and tried to understand how they moved the steamer.

With a view to having a bird's eye-view of the steamer we went to the cabins, on the deck, on the upper-deck, and to the lower part. Passengers were sitting or lying with their luggage, here, there and everywhere.

This being over, we went to our place and took our breakfast. For some time we read books and periodicals. After this we had a nap. On getting up we took tea. Then in order to pass time we played cards.

In the morning when we got up, the steamer had already reached Ratnagiri. Within four hours we reached Marma Goa. At this time a big storm arose in the sea. Stormy winds blew over the steamer. So it began to roll sideways. It could not go near the dock ; nor could boats come near it. It was impossible to land at Marma Goa. The captain of the steamer called all the passengers of this port and advised us to land at the next port. Some passengers were frightened because the storm became violent.

Within a few minutes the steamer left the port. It remained in the midst of the storm for about an hour. At one moment it rolled so violently that even the bravest passengers became nervous.

But nature soon smiled on us and the storm ended. Within an hour the steamer reached Manglore and we landed there.

Difficult Words

Various-निरनिराळ्या. Angles-दृष्टिकोन. Gradually-हळु-हळू. Disappeared-अदृश्य झाली. Sight-दृष्टि. Different-निरनिराळे.

Parts–विभाग. Anchor–नांगर. Was lowered–सोडण्यांत आला. Was raised–वर उचलण्यांत आला. Machine–यंत्र. Constant–सतत. Mechanic–यंत्रविशारद. Inside–आंत. Bird's eye-view–विहंगावलोकन. Deck–जहाजांतील वरचा मजला. Luggage-सामान. Breakfast–फराळ, सकाळचें खाणें. Periodicals–नियतकालिकें. Nap–वामकुक्षी, झोंप. Storm–वादळ. Roll–झोंके खाणें, डोलणें. Impossible–अशक्य. Land–उतरणें. Advised–सल्ला दिला. Were frightened–घाबरले. Unsafe–असुरक्षित. Voilent–उग्र. Remained–राहिली. Moment–वेळ, क्षण. Violently–अतिशय. Bravest–शूर. Nervous–गर्भगळित.

112.

A STORM

1. *Frown of Nature.*
2. *In a city,*
3. *In a village.*
4. *On the sea.*
5. *At other places.*

Just as a child's mother gets angry with it at times, much in the same way mother Nature frowns on us and there is a storm.

When a storm starts, winds blow with great speed varying from 70 miles to 100 miles per hour. Sometimes the sky is overcast with clouds of dust. Sometimes a storm is accompanied by rain. The whole scene of nature during a storm becomes fearful.

When storm comes over a city, it does great damage. At first doors and windows of buildings rattle. Then thing lying in terraces and balconies are carried down by the blowing winds. Walls and roofs of some old and worn out buildings crumble down and bury their inmates. Sign-boards of many shops, and big advertisement boards are brought down by the stormy winds and they injure the passers-by. Trees on the roadside are uprooted. They fall on the road and injure the passers-by or

damage the vehicles moving on the road. Some trees resist the storm, but their branches are broken and their leaves fall off.

The condition of a village becomes worse during a storm. Its cottages crumble down and their roofs are carried far away. Trees are uprooted. Fields and gardens are laid waste. Cattle are killed by falling cottages or falling trees. The whole village looks like a heap of stones and wood.

A storm takes horrible form on or near the sea. During a storm waves of the sea rise mountain high. Small boats and ships are swallowed by the sea. Waves of the sea dash against big ships and steamers and damage them. Some of them are wrecked and their sailors are thrown out at the mercy of the stormy sea. Many sailors are drowned and many are carried far away.

But a storm becomes most dangerous in a desert, on a mountain or near the Poles. Tents are carried away and the provisions etc. are scattered here and there. Persons involved in such a storm find it difficult to fight against it. They are carried far away like blades of grass.

A storm creates horrible sights and scenes wherever it goes.

Difficult Words

Frowns-रागावतो. Storm-वादळ. Starts-सुरू होतें. Speed-वेग. Is overcast-भरून जातें. Dust-धूळ. Is accompanied by-च्या सह येतें. Scene-देखावा. Fearful-भयानक. Damage-नुकसान. Rattle-खडखड आवाज करतात. Terraces-आगाशी, गच्ची. Balconies-गॅलरी. Blowing-वाहाणाऱ्या. Roofs-छप्परें. Worn out-जुन्या. Crumble down-कोसळतात. Bury-गाडून टाकतात. Inmates-रहिवासी. Sign-boards-नांवाच्या पाट्या. Advertisement-जाहिराती. Injure-जखमी करतात. Passers by-जवळून जाणारे लोक. Are uprooted-उखडलीं जातात. Vehicles-वाहनें. Resist-प्रतिकार करणें. Branches-फांद्या. Condition-स्थिती. Cottages-झोंपड्या. Are laid waste-वैराण बनतात. Heap-ढीग. Horrible-भयंकर. Are swallowed-गिळंकृत केल्या जातात. Dash against-

आपटतात. Are wrecked-फुटतात. Mercy-मर्जी, दया. Are drowned-बुडून जातात. Dangerous-भयंकर. Desert-वाळूचें रण. Poles-ध्रुवप्रदेश. Tents-तंबू. Provisions-खाद्यवस्तू. Are scattered-फेंकल्या जातात. Involved-सांपडलेले. Difficult-कठीण. Blades-काड्या, पातीं.

113.

HORRORS OF WAR

1. *Wars are horrible.*
2. *Scenes on the battle-field.*
3. *Scenes in a bombarded city.*
4. *Condition of the people.*
5. *Effects of the atom bomb in Japan.*
6. *Destruction of many things.*
7. *Avoid wars.*

A war is always horrible. Lakhs of persons experience its horrors in one way or another.

Horrors of war are seen on the battle-field. Thousands of soldiers are wounded and killed by the weapons of war. We hear cries of wounded soldiers. One soldier's hands are cut off and another soldier's legs are pierced through. Somebody cries for help. Corpses of soldiers lie scattered in the pools of blood.

Many things on the battle-field are destroyed. Horses are killed and tents are blown off. Sometimes a bomb thrown by the enemy from above blows off everything.

Sometimes a steamer bombards a big city or an aeroplane throws bombs on a city. As a result of this, mills, factories, docks, etc. are destroyed. Railway-lines are also destroyed. Hence movement of goods and men is stopped. If water-pipes are blown off, people do not get water and die of thirst.

When cities are bombed or bombarded lakhs of innocent people die without any fault of their own. Lakhs of women become widows and innumerable children become orphans.

When during the Second World War atom bombs were thrown on Hiroshima and Nagasaki–two cities of Japan–there were horrible sights. Both the cities were completely changed into stones and dust. Lakhs of people were killed. Those who survived lost their hands, feet, eyes, etc. They suffered from a strange type of skin–disease.

Wars destroy the beautiful works of art, nice pieces of architecture, valuable books, museums, art–galleries, libraries, etc.

After–effects of wars are equally horrible. Diseases, famine, etc. spread among the people and make their lives miserable.

There are many horrors of war. Hence all countries should avoid it at any cost.

Difficult Words

Horrible–भयंकर. Experience–अनुभवतात. Battlefield–युद्धक्षेत्र. Are wounded–जखमी होतात. Weapons–शस्त्रास्त्रें. Pierced through–जखमी होतात. Corpses–प्रेतें. Scattered–पसरलेलीं. Pools–लहान डबकीं. Destroy–नष्ट करणें. Tents–तंबू. Are blown off–उडवून देतो. Bombards–तोफेचा मारा करतो. Docks–गोद्या. Movement–ने–आण. Water-pipes–पाण्याचे नळ. Thirst–तहान. Innocent–निरपराधी. Fault–दोष. Widows–विधवा. Innumerable–अगणित. Orphans–अनाथ. Completely–संपूर्णपणें. Survived–वांचले. Strange–विचित्र. Type–जात; प्रकार. Skin disease–कातडीचा रोग. Troubled–त्रास देऊं लागला. Art–कला. Architecture–शिल्पकाम. Valuable–मौल्यवान. Art–galleries–चित्रसंग्रह. After–effects–नंतरचे परिणाम. Famine–दुष्काळ. Miserable–दुःखी. Avoid–टाळणें.

114.

HOW I USE MY LEISURE

1. *I read books, periodicals, etc.*
2. *My hobby of drawing and painting pictures.*
3. *I play games.*
4. *Go to see pictures, etc.*

5. *Meet friends.*
6. *A walking-tour.*

Like others I get some leisure every week. But I do not waste it in gossips as others do.

Whenever I get leisure, I take out a good book from my cupboard and read it. Sometimes I read it for an hour and sometimes I read it for hours together. I also read good periodicals.

When I get tired of reading books, I follow my favourite hobby of drawing and painting. I sit near my window and draw a picture of a person. Sometimes I draw pen-pictures or caricatures. I am also fond of drawing cartoons. In the same way I paint scenes of nature.

If I am free in the morning or evening, I go to the school play-ground and play a game like cricket or football. Sometimes I go for a walk alone or with my friends.

If a good film is being shown in my town, I go to see it. My object in doing so is to learn something from the film and at the same time to get recreation. I also like good dramas, cultural dance-recitals, song recitals, etc. and take their advantage when I am free. Sometimes I attend public meetings to hear lectures of great persons.

I do not like idle talks or playing cards. But sometimes we friends meet at a place and discuss many topics. At times we draw plans of a good activity and start it.

If there is leisure of two or three days I go with my friends on a walking tour to some surrounding villages or places of interest.

I consider leisure-time precious and do not like to waste it. Hence I use it in some useful work.

Difficult Words

Leisure–फुरसतीचा वेळ. Waste–फुकट घालविणें. Gossips–गप्पा. Periodicals–नियतकालिकें. Favourite–आवडता. Hobby–छंद. Objects–वस्तू. Character–पात्र, व्यक्ति. Pen-pictures–रेखाचित्रें. Caricatures–वैशिष्ट्य दाखविणारीं चित्रें. Cartoons–व्यंगचित्रे. Scenes–

निसर्गाचे देखावे. Object-हेतू. Recreation-विश्रांति. Cultural-सांस्कृतिक. Dance-recitals-नृत्यें. Advantage-लाभ. Public meetings-जाहीर सभा. Lectures-व्याख्यानें. Discuss-चर्चा करणें. Topics-विषय. Plans-योजना. Activity-कार्य. Surrounding-आजूबाजूच्या. Of interest-प्रेक्षणीय. Consider-मानणें. Precious-मौल्यवान. Useful—उपयोगी.

115.

A TOUR TO NORTH INDIA

1. *Our teacher arranged it.*
2. *Visit to Agra.*
3. *Visit to Sikri.*
4. *Visit to Mathura.*
5. *Visit to Delhi.*
6. *Return journey.*

During the last October Vacation my class-teacher arranged a tour to some cities of north India. Nearly 30 students of my class including myself joined it.

We left our town on 10th October and reached Agra the next day. It was a full moon day and we went to see the Taj Mahal at mid-night. I found it very beautiful. It is really a dream in marble. Trees and water-fountains turned it into a wonder-land.

We returned to our hotel after 2 A. M. and went to bed.

Next day we went to see the Agra Fort. It is a big fort which reminds us of the glory of the Moghul Emperors. Diwan-e-Am and Diwan-e-Khas still appear grand. There is a small glass-piece in which Shah Jahan saw the reflection of the Taj Mahal. We also saw it in that glass.

After taking food we went to Fatehpur-Sikri. We saw there artistic palaces built by the Moghul Emperors. Its Buland-Darwaja

is the tallest I have ever seen. We returned to Agra at night. After taking food, we held an assembly.

From there we went to Mathura. The sight of the river Jamuna pleased us. We bathed in it and visited some temples for *Darshan.* In the evening we had the pleasure of boating.

From Mathura we went to Delhi. In the morning we went to Rajghat to pay our homage to the Father of the Nation. Thereafter we saw Parliament House and Rashtrapati Bhavan. We stayed in Delhi for three days and saw Birla Temple, Gandhi Museum, Kutb Minar, etc. We also went to see an exhibition.

After about ten days' tour we returned to our town. It was a very pleasant tour and I shall never forget it.

Difficult Words

Arranged–ठरविला. Tour–प्रवास. Including–च्या सहित. Full moon day–पौर्णिमा. Really–खरोखर. A dream in marble–संगमरवरानें रचलेलें स्वप्न. Water-fountains–कारंजीं. Wonder–land–अद्‌भुत प्रदेश. Glory–वैभव, ऐश्वर्य. Grand–भव्य. Reflection–प्रतिबिंब. Artistic–कलात्मक. To pay our homage–प्रणाम करणें, अंजली अर्पण करणें. Pleasant–रम्य, सुखमय.

116.

A STRIKE

1. *Causes of the strike.*
2. *Scene of my street.*
3. *A big procession.*
4. *Steps taken by the Municipality.*
5. *Condition in hospitals.*
6. *Work of volunteers.*
7. *Cane-charge.*
8. *End of the strike.*

Recently municipal workers of my city went on strike, because they wanted some increase in their dearness allowance.

One morning when I got up and looked out of my window, I saw the street full of garbage because no sweeper had come to sweep the street.

In the evening when I was going for a walk, I saw a big procession. Thousands of workers had joined it. Many of them had red flags in their hands. They were shouting some slogans. They went to an open ground and held a meeting.

Our municipality took proper steps to supply water. So there was no difficulty about it. Of course in some places enough water could not be supplied. Even for lighting streets there was no difficulty.

But Municipal hospitals had to face some difficulties. There was no cook to cook food. However many medical students offered their help to those hospitals. They cooked food, swept the floors, spunged the patients and helped the authorities in many ways.

Even for keeping roads clean many volunteers came forward. They swept the roads and streets at night and collected heaps of garbage at different places. Wherever possible the garbage was burnt. In the morning government lorries came at some places and took away garbage.

The workers who had gone on strike were not idle. They held meetings and arranged processions. They went near the Municipal building and shouted slogans. Some angry workers threw stones on somebody. This led to cane charge and lathi charge. Some strikers harassed the loyal workers.

Though volunteers tried to keep the city clean, it became somewhat dirty. At last a compromise was made and the strike came to an end.

Difficult Words

Recently–नुकतेच. Strike–संप. Increase–वाढ. Dearness–महागाई भत्ता. Garbage–केरकचरा. Sweeper–झाडू मारणारा, झाडणारा. Procession–मिरवणूक. Slogans–सूत्रवाक्यें. Proper–योग्य. Diffi-

culty–अडचण. Of course–अर्थातच. Enough–पुरेसें. Lighting–दिवे लावणें. Spunged–स्पंजानें पुशीत होते. Patients–आजारी माणसें. Authorities–अधिकारी. Clean–स्वच्छ. Volunteers–स्वयंसेयक. Collect–एकत्र करतात. Possible–शक्य. Cane charge–लाठीमार, छडीमार. Harass–त्रास देतात. Loyal–एकनिष्ठ. Dirty–गलिच्छ. Experience–अनुभव.

117.

ONE HOUR NEAR A BUS-STAND

1. *Passengers near the bus-stand.*
2. *One passenger broke the queue.*
3. *How a pick-pocket was caught.*
4. *Heavy rush.*
5. *Engine of a bus went out of order.*

Once I enjoyed a ride in a bus for about an hour. After a few days I decided to spend an hour near a bus-stand. So I went there in the evening.

I stood at a small distance from the stand and watched numerous persons. They came hurriedly and joined the long long queue. Men, women and children had to stand in the same queue. There were passengers of all classes–rich, middle-class and poor. Some were dressed in nice clothes and some were dressed in ordinary clothes. All of them were in a hurry. They had no time to look around them. There were so many of them, but none of them cared to talk with another. Colours of the evening sky were wonderful, but they did not care to look at them. They wanted to catch the bus as early as possible.

Some persons were reading newspapers. Some children seemed to be tired and were crying. By this time a bus came. A few passengers got into it and the bus left the stand.

The queue became longer. When the next bus came, one passenger broke the queue and entered it. Other passengers

objected to this. The bus was stopped for a minute and that passenger had to get down.

Within a short time I saw a man running away and others following him. They caught him and beat him. Seeing this, a police constable went there and arrested that man. Afterwards I learnt that he was a pick-pocket and had stolen a passenger's fountain-pen.

Two more buses came and left the stand. When the next bus came, there was a heavy rush. The conductor asked some passengers to get down; but they did not do so. So he stopped the bus. A police constable was called. He arrested those persons and the bus went ahead.

Many buses came thereafter, but there was no incident.

After some time a bus came. Its engine suddenly went out of order. So the passengers had to get down. Now there was over-crowding on the bus stand. The next bus was late. Hence some passengers hired taxis and cabs, while a few went home walking.

In this way I watched the bus-stand for about an hour and left that place.

Difficult Words

Ride-प्रवास. Numerous-पुष्कळ. Hurriedly-घाईघाईनें. Queue-रांग. Wonderful-रमणीय, आल्हादकारक. Objected-हरकत घेतली. Arrested-पकडलें. Pick-pocket-खिसेकापू. Incident-विशेष घटना. Suddenly-अकस्मात्. Went out of order-बंद पडलें. Hired-भाड्यानें ठरविली.

118.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A HAWKER

1. *Takes his cart to the bazaar.*
2. *How he sells goods.*
3. *His experiences.*
4. *Food and purchases.*
5. *Works till night.*

A hawker gets up early in the morning and gets ready for business. He takes his hand-cart to the bazaar to sell goods. Keeping his cart near a corner, he shouts in a singsong manner and attracts customers. Sometimes he loudly quotes prices of cheap goods. When a customer comes, he shows him different articles. He knows the art of selling. Rarely a customer goes away without buying one or more articles. From the face of a customer he makes out whether he is intelligent or not. Sometimes he deceives a customer by giving an article of inferior quality or by charging a higher price.

If there is a crowd near his cart, somebody steals something from his cart and goes away. If a customer higgles too much and thereafter does not buy anything, he insults him. Sometimes he has to quarrel with another hawker who keeps his cart near his cart. If a carriage or a motor-car obstructs his way, he quarrels with its driver. At times a police constable harasses him. But he pays him something to please him.

In the noon he leaves his cart with his son or brother and goes home to take food. After taking food, he takes a short nap and goes to the bazaar to buy goods. He keeps them in his room and goes for business.

Now he takes his cart to another road. As evening approaches, his business increases. Once or twice he takes tea. Often he smokes cigarettes. It this manner he works till night.

After the day's hard work, he goes home. There he unloads the cart and keeps the goods in his room.

Difficult Words

Hawker–फेरीवाला. Hand-cart–हातगाडी. Sing-song–हेल काढून. Attracts–आकर्षण करतो. Quotes–सांगतो. Articles–जिनसा. Rarely–क्वचितच. Deceives–फसवितो. Inferior–हलकी. Quality–जात. Higgles–भावांत घासाघीस करतो. Obstructs–अडथळा करते. Harasses–त्रास देतो. Short nap–डुलकी. Approaches–जवळ येते. Unloads–रिकामी करितो.

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119.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A COBBLER

1. *Work in the morning.*
2. *Goes home in the noon.*
3. *Makes purchases.*
4. *Does stiching work.*
5. *In the evening.*
6. *He works till night.*

A cobbler who has a small shop at a street corner has to work hard.

He goes to his shop in the morning. Within a few minutes somebody comes and asks him to repair his shoes. As soon as he finishes that work another person comes with torn chappals and asks him to mend them. He keeps them with him and asks him to come after some time. In this manner many customers come to him.

He polishes somebody's shoes, mends somebody's chappals, etc. When they return to his shop, he gives them their foot-wear and gets his charges.

Someone comes to him and places an order for preparing a new pair of shoes. The cobbler takes measurement of his feet, fixes the charges and asks him to come after a week or so. In the same way he gets orders for preparing slippers, chappals, etc.

In the noon he closes his shop and goes home to take food. After half an hour's rest he goes to the bazaar to purchase leather, string and other materials needed for preparing shoes, etc.

Then he goes to his shop and starts stitching a new pair of shoes. It is a hard job, but he does it nicely. While he is doing this work one person or another interrupts his work by giving him urgent repairs. In the evening his son comes to the shop and demands an anna for pocketmoney. He fondles him for a while and gives him that amount. Then his wife comes and takes away a rupee for petty purchases.

Then comes a customer to take delivery of new shoes. He takes trial of his shoes. If there is some defect, the cobbler corrects it at that very moment. The customer is pleased and gives him his dues.

In this way the cobbler does the work of stitching, repairing and polishing the foot-wear for the whole day. Even in the dim light of his lamp he continues the work at night.

At last he feels tired and goes home.

Difficult Words

Cobbler–चांभार. Repair–दुरुस्त करणें. Torn–फाटलेली. Mend–दुरुस्त करणें. Footwear–पादत्राण. Measurement–माप. String–दोरी. Materials–लागणारा माल. Stitch–शिवणें. Interrupts–मध्येंच थांबवितो. Urgent–घाईचें. Pocket-money–हातखर्ची. Fondles–गोंजारतो. Petty purchases–घरखर्च. To take delivery–घेणें. Trial–मोजमाप. Defect–खोड, उणेपणा. Dues–द्यावयाचे पैसे. Dim–अंधुक.

120.

MY VISIT TO A CITY COVERED WITH FLOODS

1. *I went to Surat.*
2. *How we helped people.*
3. *We visited surrounding villages.*
4. *Tales of destruction.*

Two years ago I learnt that the whole of Surat was covered with floods of the Tapi. This news made me anxious.

After some time the captain of our volunteer corps called me and asked me to go to Surat with other volunteers that very night. Within a short period we reached the station. A special train carried us to Navsari. From there we went in a truck to Surat.

As the truck could not go upto Surat, we had to get down at a distance. Some boats were kept ready for us.

We jumped into the boats and rowed them. The whole city looked like a big lake. At some places the depth of water was 10 to 20 ft. Waters ran at a speed of eighty miles per hour.

We took our boats to low-lying areas of the city to save those who were trapped in their houses. We saw many men, women and children sitting on the roofs of houses and crying for help. They were brought down and removed to safe places. This work lasted for the whole day and night. We worked round the clock without taking a minute's rest or sleep.

Next day a launch was placed at our disposal. We took bread, biscuits, milk, etc. with us and went from door to door to distribute them among the starving people. To our great sorrow we found people crying for water. So we sent word to send water. Many boats brought it from far-off places.

On the third day the floods began to subside. Now we went to surrounding villages. On the way we found many persons sitting on trees. We removed them to safe places and gave them food.

When Surat was free from the grip of floods, we were asked to distribute medicines to sick persons. We also helped people in removing their goods.

While doing this work I heard many stories about the pitiable deaths of many persons, cattle, etc. Many huts were washed away. Many houses collapsed. Household articles were carried away by floods. Thousands of bags of food-grains, thousands of bales of cloth, large stocks of sweets, provisions, etc. were spoiled by waters. Even currency notes worth lakhs of rupees were spoiled.

After about five days' work I returned home. I shall never forget those days when people were in the clutches of death and when the whole city faced ruin.

Difficult Words

Floods–नदीच्या पुराचें पाणी. Anxious–चिंतातुर. Truck–मालवाहू मोटार. Distance–अंतर. Rowed–वल्हविली. Speed–गति.

Low-lying–सखल. Areas–विस्तार. Were trapped–अडकले गेले होते. Safe–सुरक्षित. Lasted–टिकलें; चाललें; पुरलें. Round the clock–अष्टौप्रहर. Was placed at our disposal–आमच्या हवालीं करण्यांत आली. To distribute–वांटणें. Starving–भुकेनें व्याकुळ. To subside–ओरडणें. Surrounding–आजूबाजूच्या. Grip–पकड. Pitiable–दयाजनक. Huts–झोंपड्या. Were washed away–वाहून गेल्या. Were carried away–वाहून गेल्या. Provisions–खाद्यपदार्थ वगैरे. Were spoiled–खराब झाले. Currency notes–चलनी नोटा. Clutch–पंजा. Ruin–विनाश.

121.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY

1. *Trees and bushes.*
2. *Lake and a water-fall.*
3. *Clouds.*
4. *Birds and fire-flies.*
5. *Other scenes.*

Nature has made mountains beautiful. Scenes on them are very charming.

As we walk on a mountain, it unfolds its beauty in many ways. There are numerous green trees with fruits hanging on their branches. There are bushes of different types with blossoming flowers. Their sight is pleasing.

If we go to some other part, we see a big lake. It looks wonderful. When we see boats sailing on its waters, the scene is attractive. If we go in another direction, we see a water-fall. Its silvery waters fall rapidly and make our hearts dance with joy. At some places we see a stream flowing rapidly.

We see clouds on a mountain. They take different shapes and please us. Sometimes they are high above us and sometimes they touch our heads. When in the morning or evening they rush into our houses, the scene is unique.

There are many types of birds on a mountain. When we see them flying in the sky, our imagination flies on their wings. Sometimes a cuckoo sings a sweet song and flies from tree to tree.

At night we see fire-flies on different trees. Their light changes the mountain into a fairy land. The rows of light give it a charming appearance.

We can see scenes of sun-rise and sun-set from a mountain. In moonlight it looks like a heavenly place.

If we go to a high place, we can watch the green valleys. The cottages and houses on the slopes of a mountain also look nice.

A mountain is full of wonderful scenes. That is why most of us like mountains.

Difficult Words

Charming–मोहक. Unfolds–दर्शवितो. Numerous–असंख्य. Blossoming–फुललेलीं. Attractive–आकर्षक. Direction–दिशा. Water-fall–धबधबा. Silvery–शुभ्र. Rapidly–वेगानें. Stream–झरा. Unique–अद्वितीय. Imagination–कल्पना. Cuckoo–कोकीळ. Fire-flies–काजवे. Fairy-land–परयांचा देश. Appearance–दृश्य. Heavenly–स्वर्गीय. Valley–दरी. Slopes–उतार.

122.

MY VISIT TO A CINEMA THEATRE

1. *Went to see a film.*
2. *Appearance of the theatre.*
3. *Vast crowds.*
4. *People entering the theatre.*
5. *The show began. Nice film.*
6. *Interval.*
7. *Final scene.*
8. *Leaving the theatre.*

It was the very first show of "Jhanak Jhanak Payal Baje" at Metro Cinema which I went to see.

I had reserved my ticket a few days ago. So I had not to worry about purchasing it. Yet I went to the theatre earlier. When I reached the theatre, I found it nicely decorated with lights, flags, flowers and green plants. It seemed as if there were a big festival. There was a very big crowd of people outside the theatre. I have never before seen such a big crowd on the opening day of any film so far.

The whole atmosphere was as if electrified. Faces, bright with smile, were seen everywhere.

Then I entered the theatre. It seemed to be a social gathering of cultured people. Every spectator was nicely dressed. Women with silk sarees of different colours put on in different styles entered the theatre. Their hair styles were charming. At one moment I thought whether they had come to see the show or to show their beauty.

When the show commenced there was pin-drop silence. Every scene was a gem of art. While seeing the film, I felt as if I were in the celestial abode of Gandharvas.

During the interval people rose from their seats to get a glimpse of their favourite film stars. I also tried to do so.

Then there was a big rush for cold drinks, ice-cream, tea and eatables. I also went to the cafe and took a plate of ice-cream. All around there was a big gathering. People met their friends and praised the film.

After the interval the story moved rapidly. It became tragic. Then came the last dance—Shiva's dance of destruction. It was simply wonderful. The two artistes reached perfection in art and were united. Partners in art became partners in life.

After the end of the film, the spectators came out hurriedly to have a look at the various film stars who had honoured the film by their presence. But I was more interested in watching the common people and the joyful atmosphere.

Even after leaving the theatre I waited for a while to have a final look of the theatre, its decorations and the mass of human heads. Then I went home.

Difficult Words

Worry–काळजी करणें. Purchase–खरेदी करणें. Decorated–सजविलेलें. Festival–उत्सव. Crowd–जमाव गर्दी. Atmosphere–वातावरण. Electrified–चैतन्ययुक्त. Queues–रांगा. Social gathering–स्नेहसंमेलन. Cultural–संस्कारी, सुशिक्षित. Spectator–प्रेक्षक. Different–निरनिराळ्या. Styles–पद्धति. Moment–क्षण, वेळ. Commenced–सुरू झाला. Pin-drop–पूर्ण. Scene–देखावा. Gem of art–कलेचा उत्कृष्ट नमुना. Celestial–स्वर्गीय. Abode–निवास. Interval–मधली सुटी. Glimpse–ओझरतें दर्शन. Favourite–आवडत्या. Eatables–खाद्यपदार्थ. Praised–वाखाणणी केली. Rapidly–भरभर, वेगानें. Tragic–दुःखमय. Dance of destruction–तांडवनृत्य. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक. Artistes–नट. Perfection–पूर्णता. Were united–चें मीलन झालें. Partners–जोडीदार, भागीदार. Hurriedly–घाईनें. Was interested–(माझें) लक्ष होतें. Final–शेवटचे.

123.

OUTDOOR GAMES I LIKE

1. *I like cricket.*
2. *How I like batting.*
3. *See the Test Matches.*
4. *Fond of foot-ball game.*
5. *How I enjoy seeing it.*

I am not a player, but I like outdoor games. Out of many outdoor games I like cricket and foot-ball.

Cricket is a pleasant game both for the players and the spectators. Unlike the cinema show it lasts for many hours and sometimes for many days.

I like batting. When a batsman sends the ball to the boundary or to the overboundary, I become mad with joy. But when he lifts up the ball to the sky, I am mightily pleased.

Sometimes while doing so, he is caught out. Then I become more sorry than he. I do not like a slow player; I like brisk game.

And when a batsman completes his century, I am the first to garland him. A cricket test-match is more than a festival to me. Then I go to the stadium before the match starts and sit there till the end. I experience joy, anxiety and sadness during the match.

I must frankly admit that I am not much interested in bowling and never care to watch the bowler or the type of bowling.

In the same way I am fond of seeing foot-ball matches. Foot-ball is a manly game. It is even more brisk than a cricket match.

The moment the ball is kicked, the game starts. It is a thrilling game. When I see a player kicking the ball to heaven, my heart throbs. It is a pleasure to see players running, clashing, tumbling down in getting control over the foot-ball.

Sometimes a player kicks it cleverly. It seems that the ball will enter the goal. I become anxious. But the goalkeeper jumps up, catches the ball and throws it far away.

I am so fond of these games that I rarely miss big matches.

Difficult Words

Outdoor–मैदानी. Pleasant–आनंददायक. Spectators–प्रेक्षक. Lasts–टिकतो, चालतो. Boundary–चौकार. Overboundary–षट्कार. Mightily–अतिशय. Sorry–दुःखी, खिन्न. Brisk–झटपट. Century–शतक. Garland–हार घालणें. Festival–उत्सव. Experience–अनभवितो. Anxiety–उत्कंठा. Sadness–वाईट वाटणें. Frankly–मोकळेपणानें. Am not interested–आवडत नाहीं. Manly–मर्दानी. Thrilling–रोमहर्षक. Heaven–आकाशांत, ऊंच. Throbs–धडधडते. Clashing–टक्कर होतांना. Tumbling down–धडपडत खालीं पडतांना. Control–ताबा, कबजा. Anxious–उत्सुक. Jumps up–उडी मारतो. Experience–अनुभव. Rarely–क्वचितच. Miss–चुकविणें.

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124.

THE POST OFFICE

1. *Size.*
2. *Counters or windows.*
3. *Queues and over-worked clerks.*
4. *Other members of the staff.*
5. *Constant activity.*
6. *Hours of work.*

The post office is the only government office which the common man visits freely.

Its size varies from place to place. In a village it has hardly one room and a school teacher also acts as a post-master. In a town it is bigger, having three or four rooms or having a big hall divided into different compartments. In a city it is still bigger. There are many post offices in big cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, etc. Over and above these there is General Post Office in every such big city. It is a very big office and one finds a particular department with great difficulty.

There are various counters or windows in a big post office, such as a counter for registered letters, a counter for V. P. parcels, a counter for insured parcels, a counter for money orders, a counter for telegrams, a counter for radio licences, a counter for savings bank, a counter for cash certificates, etc, In small post offices there are only a few counters and a clerk at one counter performs several duties.

Nowadays post offices remain over-crowded. You find big queues of people waiting for their turn near every counter or window. Every clerk does his work with great speed. But he seems to be over-burdened.

In every post office there is a postmaster. If the post office is fairly big, he is helped by one or more assistants. There are many postmen. Some deliver letters in various localities, some deliver registered letters, some deliver telegrams and some pay moneys

under money orders. In a village or a small town a single postman performs many functions.

The whole post office hums with activity. Letters from various post-boxes are brought here and marked. Whenever you enter the post office you hear the stamping noise. All these letters are sorted according to the names of different towns and are collected in different bags which are then sent to the railway station or the air office as the case may be. In the same way parcels and money order forms are sent in separate bags.

The post office is open from 8-30 A. M. to 5-30 P. M. Some clerks have to work even till 8 P. M. As against this the General Telegraph Office is open for all the twenty four hours.

The post office is in fact people's office. It renders great service to all men—rich or poor.

Difficult Words

Common–सर्वसाधारण. Size–आकार, विस्तार. Compartments–खोल्या, विभाग. Particular–विशेषित. Department–खातें. Difficulty–प्रयास. Counter–विक्रिची जागा. Insured–विमा उतरलेलीं Performs–करतो. Several–विविध. Duties–कार्यें. Now-a-days–हल्लीं. Overcrowded–माणसांनीं भरलेलीं, गर्दी असलेलीं. Queues–माणसांच्या रांगा. Speed–वेग. Over-burdened–(कामाच्या) ओझ्यानें बदलेला. Leisure–विश्रांति. Fairly–पुरेसें. Assistants–मदतनीस. Localities–रस्ते; पेठा; विभाग. Deliver–वांटतो. Functions–कामें. Hums–गजबजतें. Activity–हालचाल, गडबड. Are collected–गोळा केलें जातात. Separate–वेगवेगळया. Renders–(सेवा) करतें.

125.

FROM THE WINDOW OF A RAILWAY CARRIAGE

1. *Great joy of observing.*
2. *Things seem to move.*
3. *Scenes near a village.*
4. *Scenes on a railway platform.*

5. *Scenes of the sky.*
6. *A city at night.*

To travel by a train is itself a great pleasure. And if one looks around from the window of a railway carriage the joy is all the greater.

A traveller can observe many wonderful scenes of nature while travelling by a train. As he looks out of the window, trees, fields, rivers, etc. seem to move.

As the train passes a village, a traveller sees a pond or a river. Some women are seen washing clothes and some are seen cleaning utensils. Boys are seen swimming in it. At a distance many buffaloes are found bathing. Near another village he sees women drawing water from a well. Then he sees a farmer ploughing his field and another drawing water from his well with the help of bullocks. The sight of green fields with waving crops delights him. On the way he also sees trees of different types.

When the train stops at a station, a traveller gets a clear picture of a railway platform. Passengers and coolies are in a great hurry. Vendors of tea, eatables, sweets, pans, cigarettes, toys and newspapers move to and fro, shouting the names of things they sell. Passengers are busy buying various things. Railway officials move on the platform. At last the green flag is waved by the guard, the whistle is heard and the train steams out.

It is a pleasure to watch sunrise or sun-set from the window of a train. At night a traveller sees countless stars in the dark sky. If it is a bright half of the month, he sees the moon smiling at him and at the train.

The sight of a distant city is worth-seeing. Glowing lamps adorn it and give it an appearance of a fairy town. And after midnight when the train stops at a station, everything is dull and drowsy.

A traveller sees many interesting scenes from the window of a railway carriage and each scene has its own charm.

Difficult Words

Pleasure–मौज. Observe–पाहाणें. Wonderful–अजब. Scenes–देखावे. Fields–शेतें. Cleansing–घासणाऱ्या. Utensils–भांडीं. Distance–दूर. Plough–नांगरणें. Bullocks–बैल. Coolies–मजूर. Hurry–घांदल. Vendors–विकणारे. Eatable–खाद्यपदार्थ. To and fro–मागें पुढें, इकडे तिकडे. Various–विविध. Wave–हलविणें. Whistle–शिटी. Steams out–निघते, हालते. Countless–अगणित. Bright half–चांदण्याचा पंधरवडा, शुक्लपक्ष. Distant–दूरच्या Worth-seeing–बघण्यालायक. Glowing–चमकणारे. Adorn–शोभा देतात. Fairy town–परयांचें शहर. Dull and drowsy–सुस्त व झोपेंत असलेलें. Interesting–चांगलें. Charm–सौंदर्य.

126.

AN OLD WOMAN

1. *Death of the husband and son.*
2. *Her small room.*
3. *She has no relatives.*
4. *Her appearance.*
5. *Her daily routine.*
6. *How she earns.*
7. *How she helps the neighbours.*

There is an old woman who lives in a room near my house. Her name is Kashibai, but all of us call her 'auntie'.

Her husband died twenty year ago. She had a young son who was drowned in the river near our town ten years ago. Thereafter her life became lonely and miserable. But she bore the misfortune bravely.

Her room is small and dingy. There is no furniture in it. It has no electric light. But she keeps it clean.

She has no relatives. We have never seen any relative coming to her place; nor has she gone to any relative's house. But she considers us her relatives and forgets her misfortune.

We also consider her one of us and treat her with love and respect.

She has grown old and has wrinkles on her face and skin. Her hair has grown white. She puts on worn-out patched clothes. But her clothes are clean and well-washed.

She gets up early in the morning and grinds corn for herself and for others. She gets some income from this. Thereafter she goes to a well for fetching water. This being over, she cooks food and eats it.

As she has to earn her own livelihood she works during the remaining part of the day. Sometimes she spins cotton or wool and sometimes she prepares *agarbatti.* From these she hardly gets enough to maintain herself; but she never borrows from any one.

Though she is poor, she is kind and helpful to all of us. If a woman wants to go out leaving her children, she looks after them. If somebody is ill, she remains by her bedside. She has got good knowledge of medicines and for small troubles she suggests effective medicines. Because of her help children of our street are rarely taken to doctors. On good or bad occasions she is always ready to help the neighbours. If there is any quarrel, she intervenes and cools the atmosphere. Young women get advice from her and old women find pleasure in her company. Every night she reads Ramayana in the presence of many women.

Auntie Kashibai is more than a relative to us. Our street is clean, peaceful and happy because of her presence.

Difficult Words

Auntie–आत्याबाई. Was drowned–बुडाला. Lonely–एकाकी. Miserable–दुःखी. Misfortune–संकट, दुर्दैव. Bravely–धैर्यानें. Dingy–अंधाराची. Considers–समजते. Forgets–विसरते. Respect–आदर. Wrinkles–सुरकुत्या. Patched–ठिगळें लावलेले. Grinds–दळते. Fetch–आणणें. Livelihood–उपजीविका. Spin–सूत कांतणें. Hardly–जेमतेम, कष्टानें. Enough–पुरेसें. Maintain–खर्च चालविणें. Borrow–

उसने घेणें. Looks after–संभाळते. Effective–परिणामकारक. Rarely–क्वचितच. Occasions–प्रसंग. Neighbours–शेजारी. Intervenes–मध्यें पडते. Atmosphere–वातावरण. Advice–सल्ला. Company–सोबत.

127.

MY DISAPPOINTMENT

1. *A big fair near our town.*
2. *How I slipped on the road.*
3. *My foot was injured.*
4. *My mother applied some medicine.*
5. *Our family doctor was called.*
6. *He asked me not to go to the fair.*
7. *Disappointment.*

A big fair was held near our town on the bank of the river. It was to last for three days. As we could not go to the fair on the first day, it was decided that we should go there on the second day.

Next morning it so happened that my mother sent me to the bazaar to buy some sweets. When I was returning after buying sweets, my foot slipped on the road. At once I got up and went home limping.

When I entered the room, my mother asked me the reason why I was limping. I narrated the incident and told her that there was nothing serious. My mother, however, applied a medicine on the injured part.

As time passed, the swelling on my foot increased. I felt pain also, but I neglected it. We took food and sat talking about the fair.

But gradually the pain increased. When I became somewhat uneasy, my father sent for our family doctor. After examining me carefully the latter said that there was no fracture or dislocation; it was a simple injury. He applied a medicine and bandaged

my foot. Then he asked me to take complete rest. I wanted permission to go to the fair. But he told me that I could not do so, because if I walked, the swelling would increase.

On hearing this I felt disappointed. To comfort me all the members of my family proposed not to go to the fair; but I pressed them to visit it. At last they decided to go there and left the house.

Now I was all alone in the house. Sweet memories of the past flocked in my mind. I remembered how I enjoyed a ride in the merry-go-round, how I liked tricks of magic and how I ate tasty dishes.

These memories made me sad. But next moment when I thought of the joy of my brothers and sisters, my sadness vanished.

Difficult Words

Fair–जत्रा. Was to last–चालणार होती. Decide–नक्की करणें. Slipped–घसरला. Limping–लंगडत. Narrated–कथन केली. Incident–घडलेली गोष्ट. Serious–विशेष काळजी करण्यासारखें. Applied–चोरलें. Injure–दुखावलेला. Swelling–सूज. Increased–वाढली. Neglected–दुर्लक्ष केलें. Gradually–हळुहळू. Uneasy–अस्वस्थ. Fracture–अस्थिभंग. Dislocation–(हाड) जागेवरून सरकणें. Bandaged–पट्टा बांधला. Complete–पूर्ण. Permission–परवानगी. Disappointed–निराश. Comfort–समाधान करणें. Proposed–ठरविलें. Bright–हसऱ्या. Cheerful–आनंदी. Pressed–आग्रह केला. Memories–आठवणी. Flocked–गोळा झाल्या. Merry-go-round–फिरतें चक्र. Magic–जादू. Tasty–रुचकर. Vanished–नाहींसा झाला.

128.

ONE HOUR IN A SCHOOL LABORATORY

1. *We went to the laboratory.*
2. *Our teacher gave us instructions about an experiment.*
3. *We started the experiment.*
4. *Our difficulties.*
5. *The experiment was over.*

Yesterday I enjoyed one hour in my school laboratory.

The last period was that of science. So we went to the laboratory. Our teacher came there and told us that we were to make an experiment about the volume of oxygen in the air. Then he mentioned the components of air and stated their proportion. He also described the method of experiment. After dividing the whole class into many pairs of students, he asked every pair to make that experiment.

My partner and I arranged the apparatus and started the experiment. We filled a trough with water. Then we took a crucible and put it on the surface of water. But my partner made haste in putting phosphorus on it and it went down to the bottom of the trough. I took out the crucible and made it dry with a piece of cloth. But it fell from my hand and was broken to pieces. Our teacher took us to task and gave us a new crucible.

Before we started the experiment, the lights of the laboratory were off. So we had to wait for some time. The peon repaired the fuse and we got back the light.

Soon we resumed our work. The crucible was placed on water and a piece of phosphorus was put on it. We lighted it with a match stick. But before we could put the jar over it, the phosphorus piece was extinguished.

Once more we lighted it and put the jar on the trough. The piece of phosphorus was extinguished after some time. At that very moment the water in the trough rose up to a certain level. It was wonderful and looked like magic. Then we measured the height of the risen water. It was about one-fifth of the height of the jar. Within a few minutes other students also finished their experiment.

This was the first experiment performed by us. It was a thrilling one and we liked our work very much.

Difficult Words

Laboratory–प्रयोगशाळा. Experiment–प्रयोग. Volume–परिणाम. Mentioned–सांगितले. Components–घटक. Proportion–

प्रमाण. Method–रीत, पद्धति. Pairs–जोड्या. Arranged–व्यवस्थित मांडलीं. Apparatus–साधनें. Trough–कांचेचें पसरट भांडें. Crucible–कांचेची वाटी; मूस. Surface–पृष्ठभाग. Bottom–तळ. Took to task–रागावले. Resumed–पुन्हा सुरू केले. Was extinguished–विझला. Certain–अमुक एक. Level–सपाटी. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक. Magic–जादू. Risen–वर चढलेल्या. Finished–संपविले. Thrilling–रोमांचकारी.

129.

MY TRAVEL IN SPACE

1. *I was taken to the space-ship.*
2. *I reached the outer space.*
3. *What I did there.*
4. *How I came down.*

Last year our Government had manufactured a space-ship and I was selected to travel in it round the world. I was taken to a hidden aerodrome where the space-ship was kept ready. Two doctors who were present there examined me and found me fit.

On my entering the space-ship the rocket was fired. The rocket and the ship tore through the sky with a terrible speed. At that time a strange sensation passed throughout my body. Within a short time my aeroplane was in the outer space at a distance of about 110 miles from the earth.

My air-ship was controlled by our scientists on the earth. It completed its first circle round the earth within 85 minutes.

I became quite weightless—just like a feather. It was a pleasant experience. Soon I became busy with my work. After sending a message to our country about my safety I took readings from various machines which were in my air-ship. I recorded them carefully. Then I had a look at the earth. It appeared wonderful.

At about noon I had my lunch. I also gave food to a rat and a rabbit who were my companions in the space-ship. After

a short nap I resumed my duties. I sent messages to our country and received messages from it. When I felt tired, I switched on the radio and heard some songs.

In the afternoon I took tea and breakfast. There was plenty of work to be done and I did it with pleasure. In the evening I took exercise and then relaxed in my chair. Now I felt earth-sick. After taking dinner I went to bed, while my air-ship went on moving. It must have taken about 17 rounds.

When I got up in the morning, my aeroplane began to move towards the earth. Within a short time it reached the same spot from where it had started. When I came out of it many persons came running and embraced me.

Difficult Words

Space-ship–अवकाशयान. Hidden–गुप्त. Aerodrome–विमानतळ. Rocket–अणूनें उडणारें विमान. Tore through–सोसाट्यानें निघून गेलें. Terrible–भयंकर. Strange–विचित्र. Sensation–रोमांच. Outer space–अवकाश. Was controlled–च्या कडून चालविलें जात होतें. Weightless–वजनरहित. Feather–पीस. Experience–अनुभव. Message–संदेश, निरोप. Safety–सुरक्षितता. Recorded–ची नोंद केली. Rabbit–ससा. Nap–डुलकी. Resumed–(पुन्हां काम) सुरू करणें. Switched on the radio–रेडियो सुरू केला. Relaxed–आराम केला, हातपाय मोकळे केले. Earthsick–पृथ्वीकरतां आतुर. Spot–स्थान. Embraced–मिठी मारली.

130.

MY GRANDMOTHER'S STORIES

1. *During my childhood.*
2. *Different types of stories.*
3. *Method of telling stories.*
4. *Her fondness for telling stories.*

My grandmother is a wonderful woman. She knows numerous stories of different types,

When I was a child I was very fond of hearing stories. So before going to bed I asked my grandmother to tell me a story.

When I was very young, she narrated fairy-tales. I liked them very much and wanted to hear more and more stories. She also narrated stories of birds, animals and gods. Whenever I cried or became sad, my grandmother made me happy by telling a story.

When I grew old she narrated stories from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Puranas. These stories made me religious-minded. They also taught me valuable lessons of truth, honesty and bravery. They increased my knowledge and developed my imagination.

When I grew older, she narrated stories about Rana Pratap, Shivaji and many other heroes of history. She also told me stories from the life of Mahatma Gandhi.

Now I am a grown-up boy. But at night whenever I am tired, I go and sit with my younger brothers and sisters who are engrossed in hearing my grandmother's stories.

Her art of telling stories is sweet. The description is so vivid that we as if see all the incidents before our eyes.

I owe my love for stories to my grandmother. Now I write good stories. Two of them were printed in my school magazine and were praised by my teachers.

My grandmother has grown very old. But she does not feel happy until she narrates one or two stories.

Difficult Words

Wonderful-अजब. Different-नाना, अनेक. Types-प्रकार. Narrated-सांगे. Fairy-tales-पऱ्यांच्या गोष्टी. Religious-minded-धार्मिक वृत्तीचा. Valuable-मोलाचे. Lessons-धडे; बोध. Honesty-प्रामाणिकपणा. Bravery-शौर्य. Developed-वाढविली. Imagination-कल्पनाशक्ति. Heroes-नायक. Are engrossed-तल्लीन होतात. Vivid-ठळक, स्पष्ट. Incidents-हकिकती. Owe-ऋणी असणें. Were praised-प्रशंसिले गेले.

131.

A VILLAGER'S FIRST VISIT TO A CITY

1. *Bombay is a very big city.*
2. *Its roads.*
3. *Its interesting places.*
4. *Its lights.*
5. *Experiences in a hotel, in a cinema theatre, etc.*
6. *Everybody is busy.*

A farmer of my village went to Bombay for the first time. Once he described his experiences to me as under :—

"When I left our village, I thought that Bombay would be ten times bigger than our village. But when I saw it, I found it a thousand times bigger.

Really Bombay is a wonderful city. Its roads are wide and smooth. As motor-cars, taxis and buses run on them continuously, it is difficult to cross them. Once while crossing a road, I was about to be knocked down by a motor-car, but was fortunately saved.

Once my host hired a taxi to show me the interesting places of the city. I sat in it for the first time. Really it was a thrilling ride.

I saw places like Victoria Gardens, Hanging Gardens, Taraporewalla Aquarium, Museum and Apollo Bunder. They were all wonderful. At Apollo Bunder we hired a boat and went for boating. This was something new. While boating, I saw many boats and launches moving here and there, and many steamers anchored at different places.

Now it was night. I saw lights everywhere. There were blue lights, red lights, yellow lights and white lights. The whole city looked like a fairy land.

Once my host took me to a hotel. It was very cool inside. When I asked him why it was so cool, he laughed and said something which I could not follow. Some persons looked at my dress and laughed. I felt ashamed. There we took tea and paid

eight annas per cup. What a heavy price! From there we went to see a picture. I saw it for the first time in my life. When I saw people talking, smiling and moving on the screen, I could not believe it. For some time I thought whether I was waking or in a dream. This was wonderful.

Next day my host had some work in a big office. So he took me there. It had eight floors. But instead of climbing stairs we entered a lift which went up and up like a magic carpet.

In this city I found one strange thing. Everybody was busy in his own way. No one had any time to talk. Even those who seemed to have no work ran in hurry from place to place.

I stayed in this city for about a week and enjoyed my stay to my heart's content.

On the whole it was a sweet trip. Even its memory makes me happy. I am very eager to visit it again."

Difficult Words

Experience–अनुभव. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक. Smooth–गुळगुळीत. Continuously–सतत. Was about to be knocked down–धक्का लागून पडण्याच्या बेतांत होतों. Fortunately–सुदैवानें. Hired–भाड्यानें घेतली. Interesting–मनोरम. Thrilling ride–रोमांचकारी प्रवास. Anchored–नांगरलेलीं. Fairy land–परयांचा देश. Host–यजमान. Could not follow–समजलें नाहीं. Stairs–जिना, पायऱ्या. Magic carpet–जादूची सतरंजी. Hurry–घाई. Heart's content–मनसोक्त. Trip–लहानसा प्रवास.

132.

A WALK ON THE SEA-SHORE

1. *Went to the sea-shore.*
2. *Joy in our hearts.*
3. *Whom we saw there.*
4. *Sight of nature.*
5. *An accident.*

Last week I went for a walk on the sea-shore with my friends. There was enough light and the sun had not yet set.

Cool breeze from the sea was blowing. It made us fresh. There was a peculiar joy in our hearts. We talked on many topics and cut jokes with one another.

On the way we saw hawkers selling gram, ground-nut, coconut water, dolls, etc. There was a man with a weighing machine. We went there and got ourselves weighed one by one.

On the way we met our class-mates, talked with them for a while and walked farther. Then we saw our teacher coming from the opposite side and saluted him. In this manner we covered a long distance.

When we reached the sands, we stopped for a few minutes to watch the people sitting there. We saw children playing on the sands with their toys. There was a magician who was showing the feats of magic to a crowd of people. At some distance boys were flying kites. Then there were hundreds of people eating bhel-puri, ice-cream, etc.

As the sun was about to set, our eyes were turned to the west. It was a glorious sight. The glittering sun went slowly down to sleep on his bed behind the sea. The sky became crimson-coloured.

After seeing this sight we resumed our walk. After some time we saw a motor-car dashing against a carriage. We at once ran there. Both of them were damaged. But no one was injured.

As it was night, we decided to go home. On the way we helped a blind beggar in crossing the road. Just at supper time we reached home.

Difficult Words

Breeze-वाऱ्याची झुळूक. Was blowing-वाहात होती. Peculiar-विशिष्ट प्रकारचा. Topics-विषय. Cut jokes-थट्टामस्करी करीत होतों. Hawkers-फेरीवाले. Gram-चणे. Ground-nut-भुईमूग. Coconut water-शहाळ्याचें पाणी. Dolls-बाहुल्या. Weighing

machine–वजन करण्याचें यंत्र. Covered–आक्रमिलें, चाललों. Magician–जादूगार. Feats of magic–जादूचे खेळ. Kites–पतंग. Glorious–भव्य. Sight–दृश्य. Glittering–चकाकणारा. Crimson-coloured–किरमिजी रंगाचा. Resumed–पुन्हा सुरू केलें. Dashing against–शीं टक्कर खात असलेली. Supper time–रात्रींच्या जेवणाची वेळ.

133.

A JOURNEY BY BUS

1. *A quarrel.*
2. *How I fell on another person.*
3. *The conductor put me in trouble.*
4. *It was stopped for an hour.*
5. *Sudden breakdown.*
6. *Waited for three hours.*
7. *Reached Ahmedabad at midnight.*

Last week I had a very sad experience of a bus journey. It was a journey from my village to Ahmedabad.

When the bus came to my village, there was a heavy rush. I was standing in the queue. Before I entered the bus, two farmers broke the queue and entered the bus. I had to quarrel with them. But the conductor did not ask them to get down. When I requested him to give me some accommodation, he allowed me to stand in the bus.

The bus ran fast. So I found it hard to stand. Once when the bus took a turn, I fell on a fat passenger. He became excited, got up from his seat and shouted at me. I begged his pardon, though it was not my fault.

At the next village a man got down from the bus and I got his seat. Now the bus-conductor came to give me a ticket. I offered him a ten-rupee note. He got angry and asked me to give the exact fare. When I requested him to keep the note and give me the balance afterwards, he refused to do so. He stopped the bus and asked me to get down. At that time another passenger gave me the change and I paid the fare.

For some time there was no trouble. At the next village there was a heavy rush of passengers. As there was no vacant seat in our bus, the conductor did not allow any one to enter it. So the crowd became angry and did not allow the bus to move. After an hour a police chowkidar came. Now the bus was allowed to go.

It was evening and we had still to cover thirty miles. But this ill-fated bus suddenly stopped on the way. The driver and the conductor tried hard to repair it, but failed to do so.

We were far away from the next village. All of us got down from the bus and pushed it from behind, but it did not start. So we stood waiting for another bus. When we saw a bus coming, we waved our hands to stop it, but it did not stop. In this way many buses came and went away. The bus-conductor, however, was able to send a message to Ahmedabad. Then he informed us that we might get another bus after three hours.

So we got into the bus. Some children became hungry and cried for food. Most of us became thirsty, but there was no water. After waiting for some time, a few passengers left the bus and went on foot to the next village.

At 10 o'clock an empty bus came. All of us got into it and it started. But its speed was very slow. I was afraid that it might also get out of order. But fortunately this did not happen.

At midnight we reached Ahmedabad. After hiring a rickshaw I went to my uncle's place.

Difficult Words

Heavy rush–खूप गर्दी. Queue–रांग. Accommodation–जागेची सोय. Became excited–संतापला. Exact–ठीक; तंतोनंत. Fare–भाडें. Balance–बाकीचे पैसे. Change–सुटे पैसे; चिल्लर. Ill-fated–दुर्दैवी. Suddenly–अचानक; एकाएकीं. Message–संदेश, निरोप. Get out of order–बिघडली. Fortunately–सद्भाग्यानें. Hire–भाड्यानें घेणें.

134.

AN EARTHQUAKE

1. *Causes.*
2. *What happens at that time ?*
3. *What people do ?*
4. *Harmful effects.*
5. *Ruin caused by it.*

An earthquake takes place in one part or another of the world. It takes place at the interval of a few years. Earthquakes are common in Japan.

There is some kind of pressure within the earth or on its surface. This pressure shakes a part of the earth and there is an earthquake.

At the time of an earthquake, a tremor is felt first. Then there is quick and violent rocking of a portion of the earth. It is terrible. Soon rumbling sounds are heard.

When the earth begins to rock, people leave their houses and go out in the open. There is no time to take anything with them. They have no time to talk or to make plans. Everybody goes in any direction he likes. Even then there is no safety for them.

During an earthquake walls crumble and houses fall. Thousands of persons are buried under the debris. Young kiddies, helpless men and women and many others become victims of an earthquake. Some are killed before they leave their houses and some are killed on the way by the falling houses.

Those who have survived are unhappy. They have lost their near ones and dear ones. They have lost their houses and wealth. Life itself becomes a frightening burden to them. They have to struggle for food and clothes.

Everywhere there is ruin and nothing but ruin. Villages and towns are changed into heaps of stones and debris. Farms are changed into heaps of dust. Mountains are changed into valleys and valleys are changed into mountains. Streams and rivers stop flowing at many places.

Recently there was a terrible earthquake in Persia. Thousands of people were killed by it and many more were made helpless and homeless.

Difficult Words

At the interval–अंतरानें. Pressure–दाब. Shakes–हादरवितो. Tremor–कंप. Violent–जबरदस्त. Rocking–हादरा. Portion–भाग. Terrible–भयंकर. Rumbling–गडगडाटाचा. Frighten–घाबरगुंडी उडविणें, भयभीत करणें. Plans–योजना, बेत. Direction–दिशा. Crumble–कोसळून पडतात. Are buried–गाडले जातात. Debris–तुटल्या फुटलेल्यांचा ढिगारा. Kiddies–लहान मुलें. Victims–भोग. Have survived–वांचले होते, बचावले होते. To struggle–धडपड करणें. Ruin–विनाश. Valleys–दऱ्या. Recently–अलिकडेच.

135.

INFLUENCE OF THE CINEMA

1. *Important place.*
2. *Weapon of social reform.*
3. *Gives knowledge.*
4. *Gives recreation.*
5. *Evil influence.*

The cinema occupies an important place in modern life. Every town has a cinema theatre and many persons visit it daily to see films.

Influence of cinema on the life of people is very great. Films are many times more effective than books. They teach us by giving examples from life, while books teach us only precepts.

Cinema is a powerful weapon of social reform. A film against untouchability can reform the society quickly. In the same way films can show the evils of castes, wine-drinking, gambling, etc. New ideas slowly enter the minds of people and they change their way of life.

Many films give us knowledge about science, inventions, different lands and their people, sanitation, hygiene, etc. There are educational films which are shown to school children. They increase the knowledge of students. There are some short films which show important events of the world such as cricket or foot-ball matches, conferences of big persons, visit of a great person to some place, etc.

The main object of films is to give us joy and recreation. After a week's hard work, when we see a picture, its sights and scenes, the songs and dances give us pleasure and refresh our minds. In the cinema theatre we forget the outside world and our worries.

But some pictures have a bad influence on people. Films about crimes teach many youths to commit thefts and robberies. Songs of low type spoil many youths. Love stories of films ruin the careers of many persons.

Students become so fond of films that they neglect studies and see them often. Some students do not attend their schools and colleges and go to see pictures.

On the whole good films can do a lot for the people.

Difficult Words

Occupies–(जागा) अडवितो; (ला स्थान) आहे. Place–जागा. Modern–अर्वाचीन. Influence–परिणाम. Effective–परिणामकारक. Precepts–सिद्धांत. Powerful–प्रबळ. Weapon–हत्यार. Social reform–समाजसुधारणा. Untouchability–अस्पृश्यता. Evils–वाईट परिणाम. Gambling–जुगार. Inventions–नवे शोध. Sanitation–स्वच्छता. Hygiene–शारीरिक आरोग्य. Conferences–परिषदा. Object–हेतु. Recreation–मनोरंजन. Refresh–ताजातवाना होणें. Worries–काळज्या. Crimes–गुन्हे. To commit thefts–चोऱ्या करणें. Spoil–बिघडविणें. Careers–कारकीर्द. Neglect–दुर्लक्ष करणें.

136.

IMPORTANCE OF ADVERTISEMENTS

1. *Age of advertisements.*
2. *Useful to producers and traders.*
3. *Useful to films, etc.*
4. *A source of income.*
5. *They give knowledge and guide us.*

This is an age of advertisements. Those who advertise their goods properly are able to sell them in large quantities.

Advertisements are useful to all producers—big or small. That is why motor-cars, pens, medicines, hair-oils and a thousand other things are advertised. Advertised things become popular. So people buy them. When their sales increase, they are manufactured in large quantities. As a result manufacturers earn more profits. Sometimes to earn more they reduce the prices of their things.

On account of advertisements industries prosper and trade increases. Hence people become rich. Wealth begins to circulate and more people become rich.

Films often become popular with the help of advertisements. The more they are advertised, the longer is their run in theatres. In the same way dramas, magic-shows, etc. get large audiences with the help of advertisements.

Advertisements are a big source of income to the newspapers and periodicals. In fact many newspapers survive with their help. If an institution arranges a programme, it earns more from advertisements printed in its souvenir than from the sale of tickets. Radio Ceylon and theatre owners earn a lot by advertising things. Even building owners get a good income by allowing advertisers to use their walls and terraces.

Advertisements give us knowledge about different things and of the places where they are available. They help us in distinguishing one thing from another. It is with their help that we

get information about the films or dramas shown in different theatres.

There is a belief among people that advertised goods are good and reliable. Hence advertisements guide us in buying better things. This is not wholly true, but most of us often rely on advertisements for our purchases.

Advertisements have become a part of our life. They help us in so many ways. Our life will become dull without them.

Difficult Words

Age–युग. Advertisements–जाहिराती. Properly–योग्य प्रकारें. Quantities–परिमाण; प्रमाण. Producers–उत्पादक. Popular–लोकप्रिय. Are manufactured–बनविण्यांत येतात. Industries–उद्योग. Prosper–भरभराटीस येतात. Circulate–पसरते. Audiences–श्रोते. Source–साधन. Survive–टिकून राहाणें. Institution–संस्था. Programme–कार्यक्रम. Souvenir–संस्मरणपुस्तिका. Are available–मिळूं शकतात. Distinguish–फरक पाडून दाखविणें. Information–माहिती. Belief–समजूत. Guide–मार्गदर्शन करतात. Rely–भरंवसा टाकतों. Dull–नीरस.

137.

A VILLAGE TEMPLE

1. *When and how it was built.*
2. *Main temple.*
3. *Big hall.*
4. *Its compound.*
5. *Worship of god Shiva.*
6. *When I visit it.*

In my village there is a temple. It is on the outskirts of my village. Though it is small, it is beautiful. It is a temple of god Shiva. My grandmother says that it was built three hundred years ago by the people of the village. They collected a fund for this. Then masons were called from the nearby city. They took three years to build it.

The main temple is fifty feet high. It has a dome of silver. On it there is a flag. It flutters for the whole day. There is Shiva-linga in the centre of the temple. Behind this idol there is the idol of goddess Parvati. It is carved in the wall.

In front of the main temple there is a big hall. It has a terrace over it. In this hall is the idol of god Shiva's bull.

It has a big compound in front. There is a well in the compound. Many persons come here to bathe. Outside the compound there is a water-trough. It remains full throughout the day. Cattle come and drink water from it.

In the compound there are trees of flowers. From these, flowers are picked in the morning and are placed on the idol of god Shiva.

There is an old Brahmin who worships god Shiva twice during the day–in the morning and in the evening. Many villagers visit the temple at the time of worship. A boy beats a drum and two or three boys ring bells. During the worship an old man recites a prayer.

The main temple remains closed during the noon, but a Brahmin or a Sadhu sits in the hall and recites mantras.

Whenever I go to my village, I visit this temple daily in the evening. I sit on its verandah and enjoy myself the cool breeze. Sometimes I talk with the old worshipper and sometimes I talk with a sadhu who happens to be there.

Every year a fair is held near it. Then thousands of villagers visit this temple. It is a nice place. Our village looks beautiful on account of this temple.

Difficult Words

Temple–देऊळ. Outskirts–परिसर; गांवाबाहेरचा किंवा गांवालगतचा भाग. Collected–गोळा केला. Masons–गवंडी. Nearby–जवळपासचें. Dome–घुमट. Flutters–फडकतें. Centre–केंद्र. Idol–मूर्ति. Is carved–कोरलेली आहे. Main–मुख्य. Terrace–आगाशी; गच्ची. Bull–नंदी. To bathe–स्नान करण्यास. Water-trough–हौद; कुंड. Are picked–

खुडलीं जातात. Beats a drum–नगारा वाजवितो. Recites a prayer–आरती गातो; स्तोत्र म्हणतो. Daily–दररोज. Verandah–व्हरांडा; पडवी. Breeze–झुळूक. Fair–जत्रा. On account of–च्या मुळें.

138.

THE DOG-MAN'S BEST FRIEND

1. *He is intelligent.*
2. *He keeps a watch.*
3. *He becomes useful to shepherds and hunters.*
4. *He finds out criminals.*
5. *He is the best companion.*

The dog is the best friend of man. Like a friend he helps him in many ways.

He is intelligent. Within a short time he learns how to follow his master's orders. Soon he understands signs and signals. His sense of smell is very powerful. If he smells a man or a thing once, he does not forget either. In the same way he recognizes roads, foot-prints, etc. by smell. If you train him, he learns everything quickly.

He becomes very useful to man. His first and foremost duty is to keep a watch. If you keep him in your house, he guards it with great care. Even in your absence a thief cannot dare to steal anything from your house. In the same way, he guards your farm or garden.

He becomes very useful to a shepherd. When the latter takes rest or sleeps, he keeps an eye on all his sheep and does not allow any one to run away. If by chance many sheep run away, he follows them and turns them.

Hounds are very useful to hunters. They run ahead of the hunters to find out their prey. If they lose their way, the hounds find it out.

Dogs are very useful in war. They carry messages from one camp to another. In the same way they help the police in

finding out criminals. They even find out stolen goods which are buried under the ground.

They carry things such as balls, sticks, small bags, etc. in their mouths.

Dogs are the best companions of man. If you are alone in the house, you can play or talk with your dog. If you go for a walk, he gives you company.

Of all the animals, the dog is the best friend of man. He loves you and finds pleasure in being loved by you.

Difficult Words

Intelligent–हुषार. To follow–समजून घेणें. Master–धनी. Signs and signals–खुणा. Powerful–तीव्र. Recognizes–ओळखून काढतो. Footprints–पावलें. Train–शिकविणें. Quickly–ताबडतोब. First and foremost–पहिलीवहिली; सर्वांत महत्त्वाची. To keep a watch–पहारा करणें. Guards–राखतो. Cannot dare–हिंमत करीत नाहीं. Shepherd–धनगर. Keeps an eye–लक्ष ठेवतो. By chance–कर्मधर्मसंयोगानें. Turns them–मागें वळवितो. Hound–शिकारी कुत्रा. Hunters–शिकारी. Ahead of–च्या पुढें. Prey–शिकार. Messages–संदेश. Camp–छावणी. Criminals–गुन्हेगार. Stolen–चोरली गेलेली. Are buried–पुरून ठेवली गेलेली. Companions–साथिदार.

139.

THE DREAM I SHOULD LIKE TO HAVE

1. *A visit to a fairy land.*
2. *A magic carpet.*
3. *Meeting with a prince.*
4. *Visit to a forest.*
5. *Boating on a lake.*
6. *At the bottom of the sea.*
7. *Union with brothers and sisters.*

I do not like ordinary dreams like going for a walk or meeting friends or seeing pictures. My dream should be quite

different from our day-to-day life. I should like to have a wonderful dream which would make me very happy.

In my dream I should visit some fairy land. It should be full of fragrant flowers, green creepers and thick groves of trees. It should have sweet streams and charming waterfalls. It should be a land of gold full of pearls and jewels. In this land I should have a nice house with all the luxuries of life.

I should have golden cups and golden saucers. In these I should take the sweetest juice of fruits. Even my food should be heavenly.

In that land I should have a magic carpet. I should sit on it and visit the moon, the Mars and the Venus. I should like to play with the clouds.

I should enter a strange castle where I should meet a prince. We would play together. Then he would give me a magic wand. It would bring everything I want.

Then I would leave him and go to a forest. There I would meet a sadhu. He would teach me how to change men into animals and animals into men. I should like to try this power on many men and animals.

Then I should like to go for boating on a wonderful lake. I would row the boat with golden oars and would reach a river which would carry me to the ocean. Now I would jump into the ocean and reach its bottom. There I would find a magic palace. It would have rooms containing many wonderful things. From them I would take many things with me. Among them would be magic sandals. Then I would come to the surface of the ocean, would wear the sandals and jump. A single jump would carry me far on the shore. There I would meet my brothers and sisters. To them I would give those wonderful things.

At this moment somebody would awaken me and my dream would come to an end.

Difficult Words

Quite-अगदीं. Day-to-day-नित्याचें; दैनंदिन, Fairy land-पऱ्यांचा देश. Fragrant-सुगंधी. Creepers-वेली. Groves-लताकुंज.

Water-falls–धबधबा. Saucers–बशी. Heavenly–स्वर्गीय. Magic–जादूची. Carpet–सतरंजी. Mars–मंगळ. Venus–शुक्र. Castle–किल्ला. Wand–छडी. Row–वल्हविणें. Oars–वल्हीं. Sandals–जोडे, खडावा. Surface–सपाटी.

140.

A PICNIC ON A MOONLIGHT NIGHT

1. *We went to the lake.*
2. *Boating in the lake.*
3. *Other visitors.*
4. *Breakfast.*
5. *Joy of the people.*
6. *Returned at I. A. M.*

Last Sunday was full moon night. So we went to the lake near our city. We were about ten friends.

Each of us had a bicycle. We covered the distance of three miles and reached the lake within half an hour. There we selected a spot under a tree, spread a carpet and sat there. One of us prepared tea. Soon breakfast and tea were served.

After taking rest for some time, we went to the shore and got into a boat for boating. Our boat sailed from one end of the lake to the other. There were many such boats sailing on the lake. Silvery rays of the moon made the waters of the lake silvery. They touched our hearts and made us full of joy. After about an hour we returned to the shore.

By this time thousands of persons came to this place. There were men, women and children. They had brought breakfast with them. Everybody was happy. There were hawkers who sold eatables. The whole place looked like a country fair.

When the moon was on our heads, we had our breakfast. One of our friends was humorous. His jokes made us laugh.

Near us were children sliding on a slope. There were youths who sang and danced, and played on drums. How happy

they were! And they made us happy too. One of us sang a song and another played on a flute.

It seemed this was a land of joy. We were quite carefree and happy. So were others around us. I thought, "How nice if life were like this all the year round!"

It was now 1 A. M. So we packed our things, sat on our bicycles and went home singing a song about the sweet moonlight and the sweet moon.

Difficult Words

Covered–कांपलें; आक्रमिलें. Distance–अंतर. Selected–निवडली. Spot–जागा. Spread–पसरली. Carpet–सतरंजी. Prepared–केला; बनविला. Breakfast–सकाळची न्याहरी. Were served–वाढण्यांत आली. Sailed–(समुद्रावर) फिरली. Silvery–रुपेरी. Hawkers–फेरीवाले. Country fair–ग्रामीण जत्रा. Humorous–गमतीदार स्वभावाचा. Jokes–थट्टामस्करी. Sliding–घसरत. Slope–उतरण. Played on drums–ढोलकीं वाजविलीं. Flute–पांवा; मुरली. Quite–अगदीं. Carefree–काळजी नसलेले. Packed–ची बांधाबांध केली.

141.

MY EXPERIENCES ABOUT COLLECTING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

1. *I became a volunteer.*
2. *Our experiences.*
3. *Things we got.*

Two years ago when China attacked our country, our hearts were fired with zeal. We were eager to save our country's honour.

As I was young, it was not possible for me to join the army. So I became a volunteer to collect contributions to the National Defence Fund. My three friends and I took rounds on Sundays and holidays. We had different experiences about this noble cause.

Wherever we went people welcomed us. They gave money generously. Everybody's heart was full of love for the country.

They wanted to help our motherland against China. Once we went to a house. There an old woman asked us why we were collecting money. When we narrated the story of the Chinese attack, her eyes became bright with anger. Then she gave a hundred-rupee note. After this she took us to her neighbours and asked them to give money freely. One day we went to the office of a rich man. He said that he had paid money to others. When we requested him to pay a small amount, he became angry and drove us away. This was a sad experience. Next Sunday we collected a good amount. In the evening we went to the house of a man. He asked us many strange questions. As we could not reply, he said, "Who taught you to beg?" This was a great insult for us. We left his house and went to a shop. The old shop-keeper took out a five-rupee note and put it into our box. Some gave money without any joy and others gave money with joy. But when cease-fire was declared by China, our collections began to decrease and people were not in a mood to pay.

Over and above money we collected many things from the people. A woman gave us a brand new blanket and another woman gave us a woollen pullover. Once a rich woman gave us her bangles of gold. This was a wonderful experience for us. Next day was a holiday and we went to a middle-class house. There a woman gave us all the sweets which she had prepared for her sons. She said, "The jawans fighting on the battle-front need them badly." We also received transistor radios, books, magazines and picture-books. Some gave us letters addressed to jawans.

On the whole our experiences of collecting contributions were pleasant. We collected a big amount and many other things.

Difficult Words

Were fired with zeal-आवेशांत आलीं होतीं. Were eager-उत्सुक होतीं. Honour-प्रतिष्ठा. Volunteer-स्वयंसेवक. To collect-गोळा करणें. Contributions-वर्गणी. Took rounds-फेऱ्या केल्या; चक्करा मारल्या. Noble-भव्य. Cause-काम. Welcomed-स्वागत केलें.

Generously–उदारपणें. Narrated–वर्णन करून सांगितली. Attack–हल्ला. Freely–मोकळेपणानें; उदार हस्तानें. Strange–विचित्र. Insult–अपमान. Cease-fire–तात्पुरता युद्धविराम. Was declared–जाहीर करण्यांत आला. Began to decrease–कमी होऊं लागली. In a mood–मन-स्थितींत. Brand new–कोरा करकरीत. Blanket–कांबळी. Pullover–स्वेटर. Bangles–बांगड्या. Sweets–मिठाई. Battle-front–रणांगण. Need them badly–च्याची अत्यंत जरूर आहे. Pleasant–सुखद.

142.

A VISIT TO A TOY-SHOP

1. *I visited a shop.*
2. *Various toys.*
3. *How a rich man bought toys.*
4. *We saw a few more toys.*
5. *A woman bought two dolls.*
6. *At last we bought a toy-bear.*
7. *The toy-shop was a wonderland.*

Last month I went to a toy-shop to buy a toy for my younger brother. It was full of customers. Everyone wanted to buy a nice toy. But the work of selection was not easy.

There were many toys in the shop. Some were on the counters and many were in the cupboards. There were dolls, rubber-balls, motor-cars, electric trains, aeroplanes, etc.

While I was seeing a toy, a rich man came there with his son. The salesman flattered the boy and showed him a toy. He liked it very much. Then he showed him other toys. The boy liked some of them. The man spent about a hundred rupees and left the shop.

My brother saw a few more toys, but he could not decide which toy he should buy. The salesman showed us many toys, but my brother still wanted to see a wonderful toy.

In the meanwhile a woman came with her daughter. She was in hurry. So she asked the salesman to show some dolls. After selecting two dolls, she left the shop.

In this way many customers entered the shop, bought the toys and left the shop. Our salesman was a patient fellow. He was not tired of showing us toys. At last he showed us a toy-bear. It walked like a living bear and nodded its head as it walked. So we bought it and left the shop.

The toy-shop that I visited was a wonderland. It was a children's paradise. In it every toy had its own charm. It reminded me of my childhood when I was very eager to buy toys.

Difficult Words

Customers–गिऱ्हाइकें. Nice–सुंदर. Selection–निवड. Counters–जिन्नस विकण्याचें मेज; काउंटर. Dolls–बाहुल्या. Flattered–खुशामत केली. Could not decide–ला नक्की ठरवतां येईना. Wonderful–अजब. In the meanwhile–मध्यंतरी. Was in hurry–घाईत होती. Patient–धीराचा. Toy-bear–खेळण्यांतलें अस्वल. Nodded–हलवी. Wonderland–आश्चर्यकारक वस्तू असलेला देश. Paradise–स्वर्ग. Charm–सौंदर्य; आकर्षण. Reminded–आठवण करून दिली. Childhood–बालपण.

143.

ON A RIVER-BANK IN THE MORNING

1. *Reached the river-bank.*
2. *We jumped into it to bathe.*
3. *What we saw there.*
4. *Scenes of nature.*
5. *An old Brahmin came there.*
6. *We left the river-bank.*

Yesterday I went to the river-bank of my town in the morning. My three friends were with me.

On reaching the bank, we selected a clean spot under a tree and sat there. After resting for a while, we jumped into the

river to bathe in it. Many other persons were also bathing. As we knew how to swim, we swam in it for half an hour. Water was cool and cool breeze was blowing. Atmosphere was so pleasant that we did not like to come out of the river. A few boys were swimming in the river. They shouted and laughed.

At some distance from me, I saw a few women washing clothes. Others were filling their pitchers with water. On the opposite bank three or four washermen were washing clothes. After some time a herd of cattle came there to drink water. Two cows got into the river to cool themselves. Then came a horse on the bank. He swam across the river and went to the opposite bank.

When we came out of the river, a boat came to the bank. There were three sailors in it. They took out two bags of vegetables and put them in a cart which was waiting there.

After changing our clothes we sat there watching the beauty of the river. Its waters flowed slowly but sweetly. Golden rays of the morning sun fell on its waters.

Their reflections on the water looked like shining stars. Birds were flying from tree to tree and white birds were swimming on the waters of the river.

In the meanwhile there came an old Brahmin with a white beard and long hair. He took bath in the river, stood in it, bowed to the sun and recited some verses. Then he came out of the river and sat on its bank in deep meditation.

Who would like to leave such a sweet place? But my friends had to reach the station within a short time. So we had to leave the river-bank.

Difficult Words

Selected–निवडली. Clean–स्वच्छ. Spot–जागा. Jumped–उड्या मारल्या. Breeze–वाऱ्याची झुळूक. Atmosphere–वातावरण. Pleasant–सुखद. Pitchers–घडे. Opposite bank–समोरचें तीर. Washermen–धोबी. Herd of cattle–गुरांचें खिल्लार. Sailors–खलाशी; नावाडी. Vegetables–भाजीपाला. Cart–गाडी. Reflections–

प्रतिबिंब. Beard–दाढी. Recited some verses–कांही श्लोक म्हटले. In deep meditation–ध्यानमग्न; ध्यानस्थ.

144.

AN ACCIDENT I WITNESSED

1. *How it took place.*
2. *Who were injured and killed.*
3. *What people did.*
4. *The police and the ambulance came.*
5. *I went home.*

It was about evening. At that time I was walking on the pavement. When I reached the corner of the road, a boy came running and tried to cross the road. In order to save him a horse-cab stopped suddenly. Behind it was a motor-car which was running at top-speed. It dashed against the cab and overthrew it. At that very moment a motor-lorry coming from the opposite side ran into the motor-car and destroyed its front part.

The boy who was crossing the road was saved without any injury. He at once ran away. The horse of the carriage was killed on the spot and the driver was seriously injured. All the three passengers of the cab were injured. One of them received injuries on his head, another's hands were bleeding and the third fainted.

The driver of the motor-car received injuries in the chest and died there and then. Fortunately there was nobody else in the car. The driver of the motor-lorry jumped from it and ran away. Its front part was damaged.

When I saw this accident a scream went out of my mouth. At first I thought of running away, but I changed my mind and stopped at the corner. On hearing the terrible sound, many people came running to the spot. A big crowd gathered there. As it was a very serious accident, none of them dared to touch anybody.

A police-van and an ambulance car came there within a few minutes. Injured persons were at once removed to a hospital. Even dead bodies were removed.

Then police made a panchanama and took measurements of the place of accident. They called persons who had seen the accident. I went to them and described the whole accident.

All this took about two hours. Then I went home. It was about nine o'clock. The sight of the injured persons upset my mind so much that I did not like to take food. Even in sleep I got bad dreams.

Difficult Words

Pavement-फूटपाथ; पायरस्ता. To cross-ओलांडणें. In order to-च्या करितां. Horse-cab-घोडागाडी. Suddenly-एकाएकीं. At top speed-संपूर्ण वेगांत. Dashed-टक्कर दिली. Overthrew-पाडली. Opposite-समोरची. Ran into-धावत येऊन आदळली. Destroyed-चा चक्काचूर केला. Front part-पुढचा भाग. Injury-इजा; दुखापत. Was seriously injured-ला खूप दुखापत झाली. Chest-छाती. Fortunately-सुदैवाने. Was damaged-चें नुकसान झालें. Scream-किंचाळी. Terrible-भयंकर. Dared-हिंमत करणें; धजणें. Measur e-ments-मोजमापें. Upset-बेचैन केलें.

145.

MY SISTER'S WEDDING

1. *Great joy.*
2. *Preparations.*
3. *Wedding pipes, drums, etc.*
4. *Religious ceremonies.*
5. *The bridegroom arrived.*
6. *Reception.*
7. *Sad parting.*

Three months ago my sister's wedding took place in our city. As it was the first wedding in our family, there was greatj oy.

On this occasion my father got the whole house white-washed. He also bought a few new pieces of furniture. Then he bought new clothes for all of us. This made us very happy.

As the wedding day came near, my relatives came from distant places and stayed with us as our guests. In their company our hearts melted with joy.

In the morning of the wedding day, drums were beaten and wedding pipes were sounded. Soon came the band and its music filled the street.

Children of our house put on new dresses and went in the street. Other children also came there to hear the music of the the band.

Then my parents and sister came to the mandap near our house. They sat on wooden seats and performed religious ceremonies. The Brahmins chanted mantras. Our relatives came to the mandap and sat there. At this time I was very busy. In the noon there was dinner. Hundreds of our guests partook of it. Only my parents and sister were on fast.

In the afternoon, we were once more busy with putting on clothes and ornaments. My sister was dressed in the choicest clothes. I also put on a fine silk suit. My parents ran here and there to make preparations.

At about 5 P. M. the bride-groom and his party arrived at the mandap. We received them with honour. Once again the religious ceremonies began.

After completing some rites, a reception was held. The whole mandap was decorated with flowers, green plants and flags. Hundreds of lights shone in and around the mandap. People poured into the mandap to bless the couple. They gave them wedding gifts. Ice-cream was served to all of them. This went on upto 8 P. M.

Now there was a final round of religious rites. At 10 P. M. the wedding was over. Then wedding gifts from our side were given to the bride and the bride-groom.

At last the moment for parting came. I knew for the first time how sad it was to part from my sister. I wept bitterly. So did my sister. There were tears in the eyes of my parents. At midnight the bride, the bride-groom and his party left our place and the whole place became lonely.

Difficult Words

Wedding-लग्न. Occasion-प्रसंग. Got white-washed-चुन्यानें रंगविलें गेलें. Melted with joy-आनंदांत मग्न झालीं. Drums were beaten-ताशे वाजविले गेले. Wedding pipes were sounded-लगीन-तुताऱ्या वाजल्या. Performed-केले. Religious ceremonies-धार्मिक विधि. Chanted mantras-मंत्र म्हटले गेले. Partook of it-जेवले. Ornaments-दागदागिने. Choicest-सर्वांत आवडते (आणि सुंदर). Preparations-तयारी. Bridegroom-नवरदेव. Arrived-येऊन पोहोंचला. After completing-पूर्ण केल्यावर. Reception-सत्कारसमारंभ. Was decorated-शृंगारला गेला. To bless-आशीर्वाद देण्याकरितां. Final round-शेवटची फेरी. Bitterly-अत्यंत. Lonely-एकांताची.

146.

A VISIT TO A FAIR

1. *I went to the fair.*
2. *Description of the fair.*
3. *How my brother was lost.*
4. *How I tried to find him.*

Only a week ago I went to see a fair with my five-year old brother. The fair was held on the bank of the river near my town.

It was evening. Lamps were lighted. The whole place looked like a fairy-land. We heard sweet sounds of flutes, shahnais and drums. As soon as we entered the ground of the fair, we saw a merry-go-round. After buying tickets we sat in it. It was a very pleasant experience and my brother became very happy.

Now we passed through the rows of shops. There were

shops of cloth, toys, medicines, curios, cutlery, ornaments, shoes, soaps, powders, etc. There was a hotel where tea, coffee, cold drinks and eatables were served. There was a bank to receive and pay money.

From a toy-shop I bought a beautiful toy for my sister. I bought shoes for my younger brother from a shoe-shop.

Then we saw feats of magic in a tent. My brother and I liked them very much. From there we went to a tent of wonders. There we saw two Siamese sisters. Their bodies were joined at the waist. My brother was surprised to see them. In that tent was a cow with five legs. This was wonderful.

On coming out of the tent, we saw a crowd of people. There was some quarrel. When a police constable came, they began to run away. At this time we also ran. But my brother was separated from me.

So I went back to the same tent. But he was not there. I became very nervous. Like a mad man I ran here and there. On the way I met a policeman and complained to him. He also tried to find him. Promising to see him again I ran to the hotel, to the merry-go-round and to many other places. But I did not find him anywhere. I thought that perhaps he might have gone to the river-bank. So I ran there. But alas! he was not there. Tears came to my eyes. At that moment I heard a boy crying. From his voice I guessed that he was my brother. Without a moment's delay I ran in that direction. But to my sorrow, I found that he was some other boy.

Once more I ran to the fair. After searching him at many places I went to the tent of wonders. On seeing my brother there from a distance I ran to him and embraced him. Tears of joy ran down my cheeks. Near him was that policeman. I thanked him for finding out my brother.

Now I had no interest in the fair. So I left it, thanking God for this act of kindness.

Difficult Words

Fairy land–परीयांचा देश. Flutes–बांसऱ्या. Drums–ढोलनगारे. Merry-go-round–मोठें चक्र. Pleasant–सुखद. Experience–अनुभव. Rows–रांगा. Curios–अजब वस्तू. Cutlery–चाकू कातऱ्या वगैरे माल. Eatables–खाण्याच्या वस्तू. Feats of magic–जादूचे खेळ. Tent–तंबू. Wonders–चमत्कार. Siamese sisters–सयामच्या जोडमुली. Waist–कमर. Was surprised–ला आश्चर्य वाटलें. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक. Was separated–वेगळा झाला होता; चुकला होता. Nervous–गलितधैर्य; घाबरलेला. Delay–विलंब. Distance–अंतर. Embraced–ला मिठी मारली. Interest–मन; रुचि. Deed–काम.

147.

A SHOW AND A QUARREL

1. *Programme arranged.*
2. *The plan of the show.*
3. *Rehearsals.*
4. *A quarrel.*
5. *How I faced the situation.*

During last December a social gathering of my school was arranged. On that occasion a variety entertainment programme was planned. I was elected secretary of the programme committee.

I wanted to make the programme really enjoyable. So we worked hard to find different items of entertainment. A scene from Tagore's "Post Office" was selected. Another scene was based on Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's "Discovery of India." This was to be followed by a garba dance. After an interval of ten minutes a Hindi one-act play named "Himalayaka Pukar" was to be staged. Thereafter an action song "Hum Ek Hain" was to be sung by various pupils of the school. They were to represent peoples of different States of India. Feats of magic, mimicry, etc. were to follow it.

During the rehearsal, I was glad to find that every item was performed in the most effective manner. Even when our Head-

master saw the rehearsal, he praised the items and said that the programme would be a great success.

But on the day of the last rehearsal, I called a friend of mine to watch it. He suggested some changes in acting. But the students did not like his suggestions. So my friend insulted one of them. This led to a quarrel between him and my friend. At this moment my friend left the place.

In the meanwhile some students met in another room. Then they came to me and told me that they would not take part in the programme. This was a great shock to me. Next day was the social gathering. I was in a fix. If the students did not take part in the programme, the whole gathering would be a failure. I did not know what to do.

Then I called the boy who was insulted by my friend. I told him that on him depended the honour of the school. Still he did not change his mind. Hence I called all the students who had come for rehearsal. In the mildest tone I told them that I would resign as the secretary of the programme committee.

At once there were cries of "No, No." Then I requested them to cooperate with me. They readily agreed to do so. Thereafter the rehearsal was finished and we went home amidst cries of joy.

On the next day the programme became highly successful.

Difficult Words

Was arranged–ठरविलें गेले. Occasion–प्रसंग. Variety entertainment–विविध मनोरंजक कार्यक्रम. Programme–कार्यक्रम. Was planned–आंखला गेला होता. Enjoyable–आनंददायक. Items–कार्यक्रमाचे भाग; बाबी. Scene–दृश्य. Was based on–च्या आधारावर रचला गेला होता. Interval–मध्यंतर. One-act play–एक अंकी नाटक. Action-song–अभिनयगीत. Various–वेगवेगळया, अनेक. Represent–दर्शविणें; प्रतिनिधित्व करणें. Feats–खेळ. Mimicry–नकला. Rehearsal–तालीम. Effective–परिणामकारक. Suggested–सुचविले. Insulted–अपमान केला. Great shock–मोठा आघात. In a fix–

पेचांत. In the mildest tone–विनम्र शब्दांत. Would resign–राजिनामा देईन. To cooperate–सहकार्य देणें. Readily–ताबडतोब.

148.
A TOWN AT NIGHT DURING THE DIWALI HOLIDAYS

1. *Lights.*
2. *People turn out to watch the lights.*
3. *Laxmi-puja.*
4. *Sound of crackers.*
5. *Joy of people.*
6. *Shops of sweets and crackers.*

During the Diwali holidays a town looks beautiful.

Almost all the shops are decorated with lights. Some buildings are specially decorated with lights.

There are green lights, red lights, yellow lights and blue lights. Tube-lights are arranged in an attractive manner. At some places lights are arranged in round and square designs. On many shops the sign-boards are decorated with lights.

On the Diwali day the whole town is bright with lights. It is a festival of lights. Even temples are illumined. In some temples earthen lamps are kept which look all the more beautiful. Many houses are also illumined by earthen lamps or oil-lamps. In some houses we see Chinese lamps.

On the Diwali night people move about in the town to watch illuminations. Some persons move in horse-carriages and some move even in motor-cars.

On the Diwali night there is Laxmi-Puja (worship of the goddess of wealth) in every shop. Friends and relatives visit shops. After the puja, drinks, ice-cream, etc. are served. Children fire crackers and find great joy in doing so.

Diwali holidays are a festival of crackers. So the whole town resounds with bursting crackers. On the Diwali day, crackers are fired from morning till midnight.

During Diwali holidays people feel very happy. There is a kind of excitement among them. They are busy with many affairs. Children and even elders put on new dresses.

As everybody is in a holiday mood, business is slack. But the shops of sweets look bright and cheerful. Sweets are arranged in an attractive manner. There is a great rush of people on these shops.

Cracker-shops are still more busy. Every shop is crowded with purchasers. They purchase lots of crackers. In short, the whole town appears gay and charming at night during Diwali holidays.

Difficult Words

Are decorated–सुशोभित केलीं जातात. Specially–सविशेष. Attractive–आकर्षक. Designs–आकृत्या. Sign-boards–नांवाच्या पाट्या. Festival–उत्सव. Are illumined–दिव्यांची आरास केली जाते. Earthen lamps–पणत्या. Fire crackers–फटाके उडवितात. Resounds–गजबजून जातात. Bursting–फुटणाऱ्या. Excitement–रोमांचकारक आनंद. Slack–थंड; मंद. Rush–घाईगर्दी. Gay–आनंदी.

149.

GANDHIJI—THE FATHER OF THE NATION

1. *Movements for independence.*
2. *What he taught us.*
3. *He guided us.*
4. *Father of the Nation.*

Gandhiji has done so much for India that he is called the Father of the Nation.

From 1905 till his death in 1948, he moulded India into a shape of his choice. His greatest ambition of life was to get independence for India. For this he started several non-violent movements. With every movement he took India nearer to freedom. At last in 1942 he was about to start "Quit India" movement, when he was arrested. But people started this movement. It was

a powerful movement which shook the foundations of British rule in India. When the Second World War ended, British Government decided to make India free. Thus we owe our freedom to Gandhiji.

During long years of his service he taught us the lessons of truth and non-violence. He made us fearless and simple. Hindu-Muslim unity and removal of untouchability are the most valuable gifts of Gandhiji. It was through his efforts that prohibition was introduced. Just as a father trains his children, in the same way, he trained millions of us through his teachings.

Even our leaders ran to him for advice and guidance. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of our countrymen considered him as their near and dear friend and adviser.

He was the pillar of our strength. All of us felt as if we were his children. Rightly he is called the Father of our Nation, Hence when he died, there was sorrow in millions of homes. Everybody felt sad as he would have felt on the passing away of a loving father.

Difficult Words

Father of the Nation–राष्ट्रपिता. Moulded–घडविलें. Shape–घाट. Of his choice–त्याच्या आवडीचा. Ambition–महत्त्वाकांक्षा. Independence–स्वतंत्रता. Several–कित्येक, पुष्कळ. Non-violent–अहिंसक; अनहत्याचारी. Movements–चळवळी. 'Quit India' movement–'चले-जाव' चळवळ. Was arrested–ला कैद करण्यांत आला. Shook–हादरविला. Foundations–पाया. We owe–ऋणी आहों. Fearless–निर्भय. Unity–एकजूट; एकी. Removal of untouchability–अस्पृश्यतानिवारण. Most valuable–बहुमोल. Efforts–प्रयत्न. Prohibition–दारूबंदी. Was introduced–दाखल केली गेली. Guidance–मार्गदर्शन. Considered–मानीत असत. Pillar–आधारस्तंभ. Millions–लाखो. Passing away–मृत्यु; अवसान.

150.

AN ELECTION MEETING

1. *A meeting was held.*
2. *Arrangements.*
3. *Arrival of Shri Nehru.*
4. *Speech of Shri Nehru.*
5. *Speech of Shri Patil.*
6. *An incident.*

A month ago I attended an election meeting on the spacious grounds of my city.

It was organized by the local Congress Committee. As our Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was to address the meeting, lakhs of people attended it.

Special arrangement was made for women and children. There were women volunteers to maintain order among them.

Volunteers were posted on the meeting ground at every short distance. There were police-constables to keep order. Loud-speakers were arranged.

In the midst of the ground a special platform was erected. On it was kept a table with three or four mikes. There were many chairs for our leaders.

As there was a keen contest among the candidates for the Loksabha seat, parties made every effort to win the election.

Exactly at 6 P. M. Shri Nehru arrived. Bugles were sounded. Volunteers became alert. Many persons got up from their seats to have his darshan. Volunteers asked them to sit down.

As Shri Nehru sat in his chair, 'Vande Mataram' was sung by five girls.

Then our beloved Prime Minister rose to speak. He described what Congress had done for the people. The beautiful picture of the Five-Year Plans that he drew, had a magic effect on the people. As his emotions rose high, his voice became louder. Every now and then people clapped. Then he referred to the Chinese attack on India and called upon people to meet

the challenge. At once the people shouted: "Taiyar hain" (we are ready). Criticising other parties, he said that their policies were not clear. At this stage somebody shouted "No, No". People looked at him and some even shouted at him. But nothing happened and Shri Nehru's speech flowed like a powerful stream. In the end he asked people to support the Congress candidate and ended his speech with "Jai Hind".

Now Shri Patil was on his feet. His speech was short and sweet. When he spoke against other parties, somebody threw a stone at him. Fortunately he was not hurt. Now people became angry and caught hold of that man. As he was being beaten by some persons a police-constable arrested him and took him to the police-van. Shri Patil neglected this incident and continued his speech. "Vote for the right man and the right party", he said.

At the end of the meeting "Jana Gana Mana" was sung by five volunteers. After our leaders were garlanded, the meeting dispersed among shouts of "Jai Hind".

Difficult Words

Election meeting–निवडणुकीबाबतची सभा. Spacious–विशाल. Was organized–ठरविण्यांत आली होती. Local–स्थानिक. Was to address the meeting–सभेंत भाषण करणार होते. Special–खास. Arrangement–व्यवस्था. Volunteers–स्वयंसेवक. To maintain order–व्यवस्था ठेवणें. Were posted–उभे करण्यांत आले होते. Platform–व्यासपीठ. Was erected–उभारण्यांत आलें होतें. Mikes–ध्वनिवर्धक यंत्रें. Keen contest–अटीतटीची चढाओढ. Candidates–उमेदवार. Effort–प्रयत्न. Exactly–अगदीं बरोबर. Alert–तत्पर; सावधान. Magic–जादूचे. Clapped–टाळ्या पिटीत होते. Referred–चा उल्लेख केला. To meet the challenge–आव्हान स्वीकारण्यास. Caught hold of–ला पकडलें. Arrested–कैद केलें. Incident–प्रसंग; घटना; बनाव. Dispersed–विसर्जित झाली.

151.

AN HOUR IN A PUBLIC LIBRARY

1. *Description of the library.*
2. *I wanted to refer some books.*
3. *What others did.*
4. *A man cut off pages of a book.*
5. *I left the library.*

Once I went to the public library of my city. It was about 5 P. M.

The library was very big. It had many cupboards. There was a big table in the middle with many chairs around it. On the table were lying many newspapers and periodicals.

As I wanted to refer some books, I went to the librarian and requested him to give me those books. But it was not an easy task. He in turn asked me to find out their numbers from the printed list of the books. When I did so and gave him the numbers, he asked me to wait.

As I sat on a chair near the table waiting for books, I saw a young man, reading short advertisements from newspapers. He wrote something in his diary and left the library. Within a few minutes another gentleman came. A peon of the library brought some books to him and he began to copy a few lines from one book and a few lines from another book. He seemed to be a writer or a professor. There were many others who read books seriously.

After ten minutes I got the books which I wanted. But now I became more interested in other readers than in the books. I tried to read something, but my eyes were eager to watch others.

A few feet away from me sat an old man. While reading a newspaper, he began to doze and after some time I heard him snoring. When somebody took the paper from his hand, he was startled. Soon he began to doze.

Then there came three youths. For a few minutes they read something. But soon they began to talk loudly. As if this were not enough, they laughed loudly. One of them became bold enough to throw a book at another. Seeing all this, the librarian came there and drove them away.

While I was watching these persons, I saw a strange sight. A boy was carefully cutting pages of a book and was putting them into his pocket. It must have been a rare book and perhaps he did not like to copy those pages.

After seeing this I had no mood to read or copy. So I left the library.

Difficult Words

Periodicals–नियतकालिकें. To refer–पाहाणें. Task–जोखमीचें काम. Short advertisements–छोट्या जाहिराती. Became more interested–जास्त मग्न होत गेलों. Began to doze–डुलकी खाऊं लागला. Snoring–घोरत असलेला. Was startled–दचकला. Rare–दुर्मिळ. I had no mood–मला इच्छा नव्हती.

152.

A VISIT TO A DENTIST

1. *Pain in my tooth.*
2. *I went to a dentist.*
3. *How I fixed the fees.*
4. *How I was treated.*
5. *Instructions of the doctor.*

One day there was severe pain in my tooth. When I complained about it to my mother, she asked me to go to a dentist.

I took a few rupees and left my house. While walking on the road, I saw the board of a dentist. On entering his dispensary, I found some patients waiting there. One patient had a swollen cheek and another was suffering from pain.

Patients went into the doctor's cabin one by one. When the doctor treated a patient, the latter cried with pain. I heard his cry. This made me nervous.

At one moment I thought that I should leave that dispensary and should go to another doctor. But next moment I changed my mind.

After waiting for half an hour, I got my turn. The doctor was an old man. The chair and other instruments were old. I described my pain and showed him the tooth which was aching.

The doctor said that he would charge five rupees for treating me. I told him that it was too heavy for me. When I was about to go, he said that I would have to pay him two rupees as his examination fee. I was shocked to hear this. It seemed that I was losing a great battle.

I, then, told the doctor that I was a student and requested him to reduce his fee. At last he agreed to charge only two rupees for the treatment.

I sat in the special chair and he started the treatment. At first he applied a medicine. As a result of this my mouth began to burn. When it became unbearable, I cried with pain. But the doctor did not pay heed.

He began to drill my good tooth instead of the bad one. I felt severe pain and jumped from my seat. When I spoke a word of complaint, he became angry.

Soon he found out his mistake and treated the aching tooth.

The treatment lasted for fifteen minutes, but it looked like fifteen hours to me. When I got up from the chair I had pain in two teeth instead of one.

I paid the doctor two rupees and asked him what I should eat. He asked me to eat anything except sour things. He also gave me pills, which I was to take if pain increased.

When I left the dispensary, my condition was worse than before.

Difficult Words

Severe–खूप. Patients–रुग्ण. Swollen cheek–सुजलेला गाल. Treated–उपचार केला. Nervous–गलितधैर्य; घाबरलेला. At one moment–एका क्षणाला. I got my turn–माझी पाळी आली. Was aching–दुखत होता. Heavy–जड. Was shocked–धक्का बसला. To reduce–कमी करणें. Applied–लावलें. Medicine–औषध. As a result–त्यामुळें. Became unbearable–असह्य झालें. Did not pay heed–लक्ष दिलें नाहीं. Began to drill–कोरूं लागला. Lasted–टिकलें, चाललें. Sour–आंबट. Pills–गोळ्या.

153.

FEATS OF A MAGICIAN

1. *I went to see them.*
2. *"Something from nothing."*
3. *How things disappeared.*
4. *Some wonderful tricks.*
5. *'Dreamland.'*

Last month I went with my friend to see the feats of a well-known magician. The theatre was full and there was curiosity on the face of everybody. Exactly at 8-30 P. M. the curtain was raised and the magician appeared on the stage. After making a short speech, he began to show his feats.

His very first item was titled "Something from nothing". He showed us an empty box. He then closed it. Within a minute when he opened it, two birds came out of it. Then he brought a wooden cage and showed us that it was empty. After closing its door for a minute, he opened it and out came a man from it. In the same way he showed us an empty jug and next moment poured water from it into a bucket. He showed us an empty glass and then poured milk from it and filled with it nine empty glasses Then he brought out silvery balls from his mouth and from his empty hands. He called a spectator and brought out a ball from his pocket. This was surprising.

Then he showed us some feats wherein birds kept in a box disappeared, a man kept in a cage disappeared and a ring kept in his hand disappeared. A motor-car was kept on the stage. He made it disappear within a minute. This was a wonderful feat and all of us clapped loudly.

After the interval two clowns showed funny tricks of magic. They made us laugh by their tricks.

Once more the magician was on the stage. He brought a pot of withered flowers. When he raised his magic stick, the flowers began to blossom. In another feat he separated a man's shadow from him. This was unbelievable, but we saw it with our own eyes. Then he showed us a trick of tricks. With the aid of an iron-saw which moved round, he cut a woman's body into two parts. The whole audience became spell-bound when this trick was performed.

At last he showed us the 'dreamland' wherein sticks, tables, chairs, dolls, etc. danced in the air without any support. While the magician was showing this trick, he suddenly disappeared and next moment we saw him entering the theatre from behind. Everybody was wonderstruck at this.

The show lasted for about two hours. But it was so thrilling and interesting that we did not know how time passed. It was by far the most wonderful show I have ever seen.

Difficult Words

Feats-खेळ. Magician-जादूगार. Well-known-प्रख्यात. Curiosity-जिज्ञासा. Exactly-ठीक; अगदीं बरोबर. Curtain-पडदा. Stage-रंगभूमि; स्टेज. Jug-पाण्याचा खुजा. Poured-ओतलें. Bucket-बादली. Balls-गोळे; चेंडू. Spectator-प्रेक्षक. Clapped loudly-जोरजोराने टाळ्या पिटल्या. Clowns-विदूषक. Funny-गंमतीदार. Tricks-खेळ. Withered-कोमजलेलीं. Magic stick-जादूची काठी. Blossom-उमलणें; टवटवणें. Separated-वेगळी केली. Unbelievable-विश्वास न बसण्याजोगें. Aid-मदत. Iron-saw-लोखंडी करवत.

Spell-bound–मंत्रमुग्ध. Dreamland–स्वप्नांतला देश. Support–आधार. Wonderstruck–थक्क झालेला. Thrilling–रोमांचकारी. Interesting–मनोरम.

154.

AN HOUR AT THE PLACE OF ELECTION

1. *Calm atmosphere.*
2. *Police visited it.*
3. *How voters came to vote.*
4. *How a stout man died there.*

Recently there was an election in my city. As I was not a voter I could not go inside the place of voting. Even then I went upto that place and watched everything for an hour.

As shouting and canvassing were prohibited, there was no noise. Bugles were not heard. Even volunteers of candidates were not seen. The whole atmosphere was calm and quiet. There was no hurry and no excitement. It looked just an ordinary affair.

Just near that place some children were playing. They were in holiday mood and looked happy. Two police constables were standing near the doors. After some time some police officers visited the place to see if everything was all right.

Voters came walking, entered the compound and stood in a queue. At one moment there was such a heavy rush that the queue became very long. But voting went on smoothly. After some time a candidate came to visit the place of election. At this time there was a mild flutter. Then an old woman who was unable to walk was brought in a chair. When she left the place after voting, an ill person was brought in a stretcher for voting. Many persons came running to watch this. At this moment there was some excitement. After a few minutes a man was arrested because he had come to vote in the name of somebody else. He was angrily shouting at the police constables.

When a blind man came to vote I was astonished. After a

few minutes a crippled youth who was unable to walk came to the polling station. Everybody looked at him.

Now the atmosphere became dull. At this time a stout man returned after voting and fell down dead near the entrance of the place of election. A small crowd gathered there and a doctor was called. But he found the body lifeless. By this time his relatives came and removed him to his house.

After seeing this tragic incident, I left the place and went home.

Difficult Words

Recently–नुकतीच. Watched–निरीक्षण केलें; पाहिलें. Canvassing–प्रचारकार्य. Were prohibited–ला मनाई होती. Volunteers–स्वयंसेवक. Atmosphere–वातावरण. Hurry–घाई. Ordinary–सामान्य; साधी. Affair–गोष्ट; घटना. Queue–रांग. Smoothly–बिनत्रासाने; सरळपणाने. Mild flutter–थोडीशी खळबळ. Stretcher–आजाऱ्याला उचलून नेण्याची झोळी. Excitement–आवेश; धांदल. Was arrested–ला पकडलें; कैद केलें. Was astonished–आश्चर्यचकित झाला. Crippled–अपंग. Dull–कंटाळा येण्याजोगा; संथ. Entrance–प्रवेशद्वार.

155.
HUTUTUTU

1. *Parties and players.*
2. *How the game is played.*
3. *Rules of the game.*
4. *Why the players and spectators like it.*

Hutututu is an Indian outdoor game. It is a very exciting game and one would like to watch it for hours together.

In this game there are two parties of players and each party has ten players. A flat open ground is necessary for playing this game. Soft or sandy ground is preferable.

This ground is divided into two blocks by a white line in the middle. One party stands in one block and the other party stands in the other block.

A player of one party crosses the white line and enters the block of the rival party uttering 'tututu'. While uttering this word he touches any player of the rival party and tries to cross the white line to reach his block. If he is able to do so, the touched player is out. The condition is that he should cross the line before he takes in the breath. If he takes in the breath before crossing the line, he is out. The members of the rival party seize him and do not allow him to cross the line in time. It is not necessary that his whole body should cross the line. If a part of his body crosses the line before he takes in his breath, it is enough.

For every player who is out ten points are counted. The party which loses a player, attacks the other side.

In this way the game goes on till all the players of one side are out.

This game may last for one hour or more. Sometimes it remains unfinished. Then whichever party scores more points is declared successful.

It is a very interesting game and the players like it much. All the players get a chance of playing the game at the same time. A player can show his activity and strength. It is simple and inexpensive. It gives players practice in deep breathing and quick movement. Spectators like this game because it is full of excitement. It is brisk and adventurous. The struggle of the attacking player keeps you in suspense. Again spectators have not to pay anything for watching this game.

This is a manly game and is popular among many parts of India. Even tournaments are arranged and trophies are given to winners.

Difficult Words

Outdoor–मैदानी. Exciting–रोमांचकारक. Flat–सपाट. Preferable–अधिक पसंत. Blocks–विभाग; कोंड्या. Crosses–ओलांडतो. Rival–प्रतिस्पर्धी. Uttering–म्हणत म्हणत. Takes in–(श्वास) घेणें. Seize–पकडतो. May last–टिकतो; चालतो. Remains unfinished–

अपूर्ण राहातो. Scores–मिळवितो. Interesting–रंग भरणारा. Activity–चपळता. Inexpensive–बिनखर्चाचा. Deep breathing–खोल श्वास घेतो. Brisk–चपळ. Adventurous–धाडसाचा. Struggle–झुंज. In suspense–मनाची द्विधा किंवा अनिश्चयात्मक वृत्ति. Spectators–प्रेक्षक. Manly–मर्दानी. Tournaments–चढाओढी. Trophies–विजयचिह्नें.

156.

MY ADVENTURES WITH A CAMERA

1. *Album.*
2. *How I photographed leaders.*
3. *Photographs of a tiger and boat-race.*
4. *How I photographed a mahatma.*
5. *Photographs of Kashmir.*
6. *Photograph of a monkey.*

I am very fond of taking snap-shots with the help of my camera. It is not a costly one, but gives good results.

My album contains numerous photographs taken by me. There are photographs of my relatives and friends. There are also photographs of wild animals and beautiful spaces.

Once I saw a big procession. Our leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, S. K. Patil and others were in the fore-front. I wanted to take their photograph, but could not find a suitable place to stand. At last I climbed the roof of a shop and clicked the camera. The photograph was wonderful.

When I had gone on a trip to Mahableshwar, I saw a tigar-cub. To take its photograph I climbed a tree and sat there for some time to get a proper pose. When it curiously looked at something I snapped its photo. On another occasion I got into a boat to take snap-shots of the boat-race which was specially arranged in Mahableshwar.

Once I was strolling on the platform of a railway station. When the train started, I saw a famous mahatma. So I ran along the platform to get his photograph. My effort was well-rewarded.

Last year I went to Kashmîr. On the way I snapped the snow-covered mount Banihal. In Shrinagar I took photographs of shikaras, house-boats, Dal-Lake, Wular-lake, etc. At Gulmarg I saw some children skating on ice. I ran out on the ice and turned my camera on them.

While I was at Mathura, I saw a big black monkey with three offsprings. They were playing around her. I stood a few feet away. The monkey frowned at me, but I did not move. At last I snapped her when she was jumping from one tree to another with the three kiddies clinging to her.

There are many such wonderful photographs in my album. When I show them to others, they are pleased. When I see them, I see the living past before me.

Difficult Words

Adventures–साहसे. Album–चित्रसंग्रह. Procession–मिरवणूक. Clicked–किल्ली दाबली. Tiger-cub–वाघाचे पिल्लं. Pose–बसण्याची ढब. Curiously–जिज्ञासापूर्वक. Was strolling–फेऱ्या घालीत होता. Effort–प्रयत्न. Skating–बर्फावर सरकणे. Offsprings–पिलें. Frowned–रागावला. Kiddies–लहान मुले. Clinging–बिलगून राहिलेली.

157.

MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING

1. *A great adventure.*
2. *A team is formed.*
3. *Base camp.*
4. *Difficulties of climbing.*
5. *How climbers suffer.*

Mountain-climbing is a great adventure. Everybody cannot climb a high mountain like the Himalayas. Only those who are well-trained and strong can climb such a mountain.

A team gets ready to climb a mountain. It includes a doctor, a meteorologist, a photographer, a few climbers and a number of coolies. They take with them articles of food, medicines, special clothes, tents, etc.

The party climbs a few miles every day. On the way it selects a base camp and keeps many things there. Some persons stay there.

Other climbers climb ahead, As they go up, the weather becomes cooler. Everybody finds breathing difficulty. Some suffer from head-ache and loss of appetite. On the way they make camps and at every camp some persons stay.

There is no path on a high mountain. Climbers have to struggle hard at every step. They climb with the help of their axes. A common rope binds them so that a climber may not fall below.

The snow on a mountain makes it difficult to climb. Hands and feet of climbers begin to ache. It is very difficult to climb beyond 20,000 feet. The slope is very steep. At every step there is a danger of falling. Sometimes the snow gives way and a climber falls down and dies. Climbers have to face a severe storm. Sometimes there is snow-storm. Then it becomes very difficult to see and climb.

During the last few years a few climbers have climbed Mount Everest. Only recently a few women of Gujarat and Maharashtra climbed some peaks of the Himalayas.

Difficult Words

Adventure–साहस. Includes–चा समावेश होतो. Meteorologist–वायुशास्त्रज्ञ. Ahead–पुढे. Breathing difficulty–श्वास घेण्यात अडचण. Loss of appetite–भूक न लागणे. Axes–कुऱ्हाडी. Begin to ache–दुखू लागतात. Slope–उतरण. Very steep–उभ्या चढाचा. Gives way–तुटते. Severe–भयंकर; खूप. Snow-storm–बर्फाचे वादळ. Peaks–शिखरे.

158.

A STREET BEGGAR

1. *His appearance.*
2. *How he begs.*
3. *What he gets.*
4. *He is generous.*
5. *He remains calm.*
6. *He is a familiar figure.*

There is an old beggar who often visits my street. He puts on a torn shirt and a torn dhoti. His hair has grown grey. In one hand he keeps a stick to support himself and in the other he keeps a begging bowl.

When he enters the street, he begs for food and old clothes. He utters words like "Show mercy on this poor man," "I am starving", "Give me clothes to cover my body", etc. If there is somebody in the window or in the balcony, he looks up and entreats him to show mercy. If you give him something, he thanks you, but if you do not give him anything, he does not curse you.

As he walks in the street, he gets a few coins and some food. At times a kind woman throws from her window a half-torn cloth. As he is hungry, he sits near a house and eats whatever he gets from people.

On the last eclipse day he got plenty of grains and clothes. From that day he puts on somewhat better clothes.

In this beggar's body is concealed a generous heart. If another beggar comes in the street, he calls him and shares his meal with him. If a cow or a dog comes near him, he gives it some food. Once my mother gave him a rug. But he gave it to another beggar who was shivering with cold.

Sometimes he comes with a small girl. She is perhaps his grand-daughter.

Some mischievous children of my street at times tease him and pelt stones at him. But he is always calm and cool. If he

comes late in the evening, a dog barks at him. But he is not frightened.

The street beggar has become a familiar figure in our street. Everybody knows him, but he never talks with anybody. Sometimes he sighs. It seems he has lost some one whom he cannot forget.

Difficult Words

Grey–पांढरे. Bowl–भांडे. Balcony–सज्जा; गच्ची. Entreats–विनवणी करतो. Frown–रागावणे. Is concealed–लपलेले आहे. Meal–अन्न. Rug–कांबळी. Was shivering–थरथरत होता. Mischievous–खट्याळ. Tease–त्रास देणे; सतावणे. Pelt–दगड मारणे. Eclipse day–ग्रहण. Familiar–परिचित.

159.

MY PET CAT

1. *How she came to my house.*
2. *Her appearance.*
3. *Her habits and food.*
4. *Once she came to school.*
5. *How she caught a mouse.*
6. *How she became sad.*

One morning when I was taking breakfast and tea a cat came from somewhere and stood in the corner of my room. She seemed to search something. Then she stared at me. I could see from her eyes that she wanted food. So I gave her a piece of bread. She took it in her mouth and ate it. From that day she has been staying in my house and has become my pet. I call her Pussie.

She is white and has black spots all over the body. Her eyes are bright and her tail is soft and long. When she hears some noise she raises her ears.

She is clean and decent. Every day she takes bath. Milk and bread are her favourite articles of food. Once I gave her ice-cream in a dish and she relished it much.

When I read my lessons she sits near me. If I cram something loudly she watches me with curiosity. She rarely accompanies me to any place outside my house.

One day I did not return home from school till night. So she became anxious and came to my school fretting and mewing. I heard her cry and came out. Then I patted her and went home with her. By nature she is mild and soft-hearted.

Once she saw a mouse in my house. She ran after him and caught him in her paws. When the mouse began to tremble with fright, she allowed him to run away. At the same time she is bold and does not get frightened of a dog.

Last year I went on a tour to north India. At that time she became very sad. She accompanied me to the station and even jumped into my compartment. When the train was about to start, she had to be dragged out of it.

Pussie is my pet cat and I am her beloved master. We cannot do without each other.

Difficult Words

Stared–टक लावून पाहात राहिली. Spots–ठिपके. Clean and decent–स्वच्छ. Favourite–आवडीचे. Articles–पदार्थ. Relished–चवीने खाल्ली. Curiosity–जिज्ञासा. Rarely–क्वचितच. Accompanies–बरोबर जाते. Anxious–चिंतातूर. Fretting–रागाने थरथरत. Mewing–म्याँव् म्याँव् करीत. Patted–थोपटली. Paws–पंजे. Tremble–थरथरणे. Fright–भीती. Tour–प्रवास. Had to be dragged out–बाहेर ओढून काढावी लागली. Beloved–आवडता.

160.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A STATUE

1. *It is lonely.*
2. *Birds come to it in the morning.*
3. *Dogs fight near it.*
4. *What it watches.*

5. *In the noon.*
6. *In the afternoon.*
7. *In the evening and at night.*

There is no lonely person like a statue. It cannot walk here and there, nor can it mix with others. For the whole day it stands in the same position. It cannot turn its head nor can it lie down.

When it gets up in the morning, it sees the sun rising. The golden rays of the sun make it happy. Then comes a bird which sits on its head and chirps. The statue likes this chirping and becomes happy. Other birds also come to it. One sits on its shoulder and another sits near its feet. A swallow builds a nest between its feet for laying eggs.

After some time the birds fly away and the statue becomes lonely. Within a short time it hears the barking of dogs. They come near its pedestal and fight angrily. It watches them and becomes sad.

It watches pedestrians walking and hand-carts, cabs and motor-cars moving up and down the road. At one moment it sees a serious accident wherein somebody is killed. His loud scream before he dies, tears the heart of the statue.

In the noon it dozes for a while. But the rays of the burning sun make it uneasy. Sometimes the branches of a tree near it fan it and sometimes their shade protects it from heat.

In the afternoon a cat climbs the pedestal and sleeps between its feet. Then comes a poor man in rags and sleeps on the footpath in its shade. On seeing his condition, it sighs.

But the statue is happy in the evening. The sun begins to set and the sky is aglow with the crimson colour. It sees shining lights around it. There are people going for a walk with smiles on their faces. Some boys play with marbles near it and some fly kites.

When the dark shadows of night fall upon it, its life becomes dull. Only the stars twinkle in the sky. The statue is now tired and is soon fast asleep.

Difficult Words

Chirps–चिंव चिंव करतो. Nest–घरटे. Pedestal–चबुतरा. Pedestrians–वाटसुरू. Cabs–घोडागाडी. Accident–अपघात. Scream–किंकाळी. Dozes–डुलक्या घेणे. Uneasy–बेचैन. Rags–चिंध्या. Aglow–चमकदार; प्रकाशयुक्त. Crimson–किरमिजी. Marbles–गोट्या. Twinkle–चमकतात.

161.

A POOR HELPLESS WIDOW

1. *Her husband died.*
2. *Her children and room.*
3. *How she earns.*
4. *She cannot buy new clothes, books etc.*
5. *She could not pay rent, doctor's fees, etc.*
6. *How others helped her.*

A poor widow stays near my house. Her husband died three years ago. She is quite helpless. She has a relative in our town, but he never gives her a pie.

She has three children. They are quite young. They attend the municipal school.

Her room is very small. It is dark and dingy. Its rent is very low, but she is often unable to pay that amount.

She earns something by doing domestic work in my street. In the morning and evening she fetches water, washes clothes and utensils and grinds corn. In the noon she does sundry work like cleaning grains, pounding spices, etc. For all this work she hardly gets enough to maintain herself.

She and her children put on torn clothes. When her children are promoted to the higher standards, she has no money to buy books. They can never dream of tasting a sweet dish.

Once she could not pay the rent for three months. Hence the rent-collector insulted her. She and her children began to weep. My mother pitied her and paid her the amount of rent. After a year her son had an attack of typhoid. For some days she brought medicines. But the doctor wanted his fees. She had no money. At last a neighbour gave her help. On good occasions we help her by giving clothes, sweet dishes, etc.

Always she looks sad. But she never seeks help from anybody nor does she speak a word about her unhappy life.

Difficult Words

Helpless–निराधार. Dark and dingy–अंधाराचा. Domestic work–घरातील काम. Fetches–आणते. Utensils–भांडीकुंडी. Grinds corn–दळण दळते. Sundry–किरकोळ, आलतूफालतू. Pounding spices–मसाला कुटणे. To maintain–निभावणे, भागविणे. A sweet dish–गोडधोड, पक्वान्न. Insulted–अपमान केला. Occasions–प्रसंग.

162.

A HOT DAY IN SUMMER

1. *Burning rays.*
2. *In our room.*
3. *In the street.*
4. *In a field and a garden.*
5. *Near a river or a lake.*

In India summer is very hot. Burning rays of the sun fall on heads, houses, trees aad gardens. There is not a ripple of breeze.

If we sit in our room on a hot day, we feel uneasy Every now and then we perspire. If we do some work, we are soon

tired. If there is no work, we are tired of dull life. Often we feel thirsty, but water does not quench our thirst. Only those who have fans, air-conditioning, etc. feel comfortable.

In the street the condition is still worse. The road is hot and the sun shines directly on our heads. Those who have no shoes or chappals find it hard to walk. Very few persons are seen in the street. Even dogs and cows go to shady places and try to sleep there. At the street corner we see a hawker standing near his hand-cart. He sells cold sharbat to thirsty persons.

It is equally hot in the field. A farmer who ploughs his field becomes wet with perspiration. If there is a tree in the field, he can sit under it. There he feels at ease in its cool shade. But a garden is a lovely place in summer. Trees and bushes make it cool. Flowers blossom and their sweet fragrance makes us fresh.

If we go to the riverside or near the lake, there is less heat. Air passing over it becomes cool. It blows near us and we feel happy. One hour near a place like this makes us cool and fresh. We find many boys bathing in it to avoid heat. Even cattle bathe in it to cool themselves.

A hot day in summer is oppressive. Nobody likes it.

Difficult Words

Ripple–लहान लहान लाटा. Breeze–वाऱ्याची झुळूक. Uneasy–बेचैन. Perspire–घाम येणे. Dull–नीरस. Does not quench–(तहान) भागवीत नाही. Comfortable–सुखी. Directly–सरळ. Shady–सावलीचा. Hawker–फेरीवाला. Hand-cart–हातगाडी. Ploughs–नांगरतो. Bushes–झुडपे. Blossom–मोहोरतात. Fragrance–सुगंध. Oppressive–त्रासदायक, जुलमी.

163.

SCHOOL SCENES DURING THE RECESS

1. *Time of recess.*
2. *Joy of the boys.*
3. *Where they go.*

4. In the canteen.
5. On the staircase.
6. In and outside the compound.

My school has a long racess between 2 p. m. and 3 p. m. I have often watched the scene at this time.

As soon as the bell rings, students rush out of their classes. There is joy of freedom on their faces. They laugh and jump as they walk. Some talk loudly and some walk silently.

Some boys go to the canteen to take breakfast and tea. There is lot of noise and hustle-bustle. Somebody's cup falls down and breaks. Another boy's thermos falls on one side and tea is spilled on the table.

A few boys are called to the office by the Principal. So they go there with anxious faces. Others go to the teachers' room to see their class teachers.

There is a lot of noise and crowding on the staircase. Many students play in the compound of our school. Sometimes two or three boys quarrel and then there is fighting. Studious boys sit in the shade of a tree and prepare the lessons for the next period.

Outside the compound of my school there are many hawkers. They sell bhel-puri, ice-cream, etc. Many boys are found eating them.

During the recess the whole scene is full of joy, gay pranks and mischief.

Difficult Words

Recess–मधली सुट्टी. Rush out–जोराने बाहेर पडतात. Canteen–जेवण्याची खोली. Hustle-bustle–घाईगडबड. Thermos–थर्मास बरणी, शीतोष्ण पात्र. Is spilled–सांडतो. Anxious–चिंतातूर. Crowding–गर्दी. Stair-case–जिना, दादर. Studious–अभ्यासू. Hawkers–फेरीवाले. Pranks–खोड्या.

164.

A SCENE IN A FRUIT OR VEGETABLE MARKET

1. *Shops and shop-keepers.*
2. *Crowding at one place.*
3. *Bargaining and noise.*
4. *A quarrel.*
5. *Different types of customers.*

A fruit-market or vegetable market is full of activity and noise.

There are small shops where fruits or vegetables are kept on show in the baskets. Shopkeepers praise their goods loudly and invite customers to their shops.

There is a wide variety of fruits or vegetables in these shops. When we see them, we are tempted to buy as many of them as we can. We buy one thing from one shop and another thing from another shop.

There is a crowd of customers at some shop. They are eager to buy something which is sold only in that shop. Other customers move from shop to shop and buy things of their choice. At every shop there is bargaining about the price. We hear the noise of weighing scales and weights. Near some shops we hear the noise of packing fruits.

Sometimes there is a quarrel between a customer and a shop-keeper. There is a hot exchange of words. A crowd soon gathers there. At last somebody makes them cool and the quarrel comes to an end.

A market is full of customers. Men, women and children visit it. There is a constant stream of visitors. Some seem to be in haste and buy things at once. Others are slow and visit many shops before they buy one thing. When a person buys something a coolie comes forward to take up the load. To watch such a crowd is itself a pleasure.

People come and go, but the scene remains the same. It is a pleasing scene and one is never tired of watching it.

Difficult Words

Activity–हालचाल, कामकाज. Baskets–टोपल्या. Customers–गिऱ्हाइके. Wide variety–विविध प्रकार. Are tempted–आकर्षिले जातात. Choice–पसंती. Bargaining–घासाघीस. Weighing scales–तराजू. Weights–वजने. Packing–खोक्यात भरणे. Hot exchange of words–शब्दाशब्दी, बाचाबाची. Constant–सतत. Stream–प्रवाह. Haste–घाई. Coolie–हमाल.

165.

THE GAME I LIKE MOST

1. *I like cricket.*
2. *How it is played.*
3. *Why I like it.*
4. *How I like batting, bowling and fielding.*
5. *When there is keen rivalry.*

I like cricket. It is one of the best games. At the same time it is very popular.

It is played by two teams of eleven players each. Ordinary matches are played for four days and test matches are played for five days. In a match each team has to play two innings, if possible. The team which scores more runs wins the match.

I like cricket because it is played for a longer period. Again it is neither very slow nor very quick. It becomes all the more enjoyable when thousands of spectators watch the game.

Then it becomes a festival. We hear loud claps every now and then. Some persons shout and some persons laugh.

While watching the game, I often enjoy batting. Every fine shot makes me mad with joy. Especially when the ball reaches the boundary I clap loudly. When the batsmen get runs quickly, the game becomes thrilling.

Bowling is equally interesting. When a bowler takes wicket after wicket, the game becomes very interesting. If a fielder take

a difficult catch, everybody praises him. But if he loses a catch, many criticise him. Sometimes there is a keen rivalry between the two teams. Then the game becomes thrilling.

One team requires a few runs to win the match. Every run is important. Players become very careful. Spectators watch the game with great interest. At last one team wins. Now there are loud cheers. Some persons rush to the field to garland their favourite players.

The match, then, comes to the end and I go home. I think of the next match and the pleasure it would bring.

Difficult Words

Innings–डाव. Scores runs–धावा करतो. Spectators–प्रेक्षक. Festival–उत्सव. Loud claps–टाळ्यांचा कडकडाट. Fine shot–सुंदर फटका. Especially–विशेषतः. Boundary–सीमा (हिच्या बाहेर फटका गेल्यास ४ धावा मिळतात). Thrilling–रोमांचकारक. Interesting–मनोवेधक. Takes wicket–त्रिफळा उडवितो; गडी बाद (चीत) करतो. Criticises–टीका करतो. Keen rivalry–अटीतटीचा सामना. Favourite–आवडता.

166.

FROM THE WINDOW OF A TRAIN

1. *We get pleasure.*
2. *Sights of nature.*
3. *Sights of women and boys.*
4. *City at night.*

To travel by a train is itself full of pleasure. But we get more pleasure if we get seats near a window.

From the window of a train we see scenes of nature such as the rising sun, the setting sun, the charming moon, twinkling stars and the wide sky moving round and round. Trees rush by quickly.

Sometimes we see beautiful hills and mountains. Their very sight makes our hearts dance with joy. When the train crosses

over a river or passes by a beautiful lake, our eyes as if drink their beauty.

Looking out from the window of a train, we see farmers working in their fields, women washing clothes on the banks of a river, boys swimming in it or women fetching water from a well. In the evening we also see a herd of cattle going to the village. The sight of a train coming from the opposite side is thrilling.

At night there is not much to see from the window. But when our train passes by a city, its rows of lights look wonderful.

Thus the window of a train brings before our eyes a world of sights.

Difficult Words

Pleasure–आनंद. Charming–मनोहर; सुंदर. Twinkling–लुकलुकणारे. Rush by–झपाट्याने सरकून जातात. Herd of cattle–गुराढोरांचे खिल्लार. Thrilling–रोमांचकारक. Rows–रांगा. Wonderful–आश्चर्यकारक; अद्‌भुत. World of sights–दृश्यांची सृष्टी.

167.

FLOODS

1. *How floods start.*
2. *What happens to people and animals.*
3. *How they enter cities and villages.*
4. *Damage by floods.*
5. *How government and others help the people.*

Some parts of India get heavy rain in monsoon. At this time rivers overflow and there are floods.

Floods are always sudden. A rolling mass of water comes rushing down with great speed. People who are bathing or are washing clothes in a river are swept off their feet. They struggle helplessly and are soon drowned. Cows and buffaloes grazing near the river or drinking water in it are dragged away.

Floods drown fields and destroy the crops. They rush into villages and cities and pull down many houses. Merchandise

lying in shops is spoiled. Many men, women and children are carried away by rushing waters. Those who escape from the floods have nothing to eat and no roof to shelter them.

During the floods railway tracks are washed away and telegraph poles are uprooted. Hence it is difficult to reach the flood-stricken place.

Floods do a lot of damage. Trees are uprooted and gardens are spoiled. After floods there is famine. Many diseases spread and people die of them. People do not get enough food to eat. People can hardly get milk and vegetables.

When Government is informed of floods, it takes steps to help the people. Social workers of other places also go there with food, clothes and medicines and help the victims of floods.

Difficult Words

Overflow–तुडुंब भरून बाहेर वाहूं लागतात. Sudden–अचानक. Rolling mass of water–पाण्याचा प्रचंड लोट. Speed–वेग. Are swept off their feet–पाय सुटून वाहावत नेले जातात. Helplessly–असहाय बनून. Are drowned–बुडून मरतात. Buffaloes–म्हशी. Grazing–चरत असलेल्या. Are dragged away–ओढल्या जातात. Merchandise–व्यापारी माल. Is spoiled–खराब होतो. Escape–वांचतात. Poles–खांब. Are uprooted–उखडून पडतात. Flood-stricken–पुराच्या सपाट्यांत सांपडलेले. Damage–नुकसान. Famine–दुष्काळ. Diseases–रोग. Victims–बळी पडलेले लोक.

168.

THE STORY OF AN OLD CLOCK

1. *How I was bought.*
2. *In my master's room.*
3. *Removed to his mother's room.*
4. *Uncared during her absence.*
5. *I was given as a present to his servant.*

I was born in Japan thirty years ago. From that country I was brought to Bombay. Here I was kept in a show-room.

One day a rich man bought me and took me to his house in his car. This was my first joy-ride in it.

After a day I was hung on the wall of his drawing room. For one year there was no trouble. Then the servant became irregular in winding me.

Once my master was going to Calcutta. On that day I was one hour late. He did not know this. He relied on me and went to the station. Soon he returned home. He shouted at me and cursed me for misguiding him.

Next day he removed me to his mother's room. Once after winding me, the servant left my door open. So at night a rat entered my body and moved up and down. That night he troubled me much.

On the whole I was happy here. Once the old woman went on a pilgrimage. Hence nobody cared for me. Lot of dust gathered on my face and head. One morning a sparrow came and sat on my head. Then she built a nest on me and laid eggs. When my master's mother returned I was cleaned. Once more I looked decent.

After some years my master gave me as a present to an old servant. He has brought me to this village. Here his neighbours come to know the proper time and I tell them exact time.

Only last year I had a fall from the wall. Fortunately I fell on a cushion and was not hurt. But I began to run fast. So he got me repaired.

I am quite happy here. In the evening I hear their prayers and in the morning I hear the sweet sound of the grinding wheel.

Difficult Words

Show-room–भपकेबाज दुकान. Joy-ride–मजेचा फेरफटका. Irregular–अनियमित. In winding–किल्ली देण्यांत. Relied–विश्वास ठेवला. Cursed–शिव्याशाप दिले. For misguiding–(येथें) चुकीची वेळ दाखविण्याकरतां. Removed–दूर केले. Pilgrimage–यात्रा. Gathered–गोळा झाले. Sparrow–चिमणी. Decent–नीटनीटका. Present–भेट. Exact–तंतोतंत. Fortunately–सुदैवानें. Cushion–उशी. Grinding wheel–धान्यदळण्याचे जातें.

169.

MY FOUNTAINPEN

1. *Types and colours of fountain-pens.*
2. *How it was stolen.*
3. *How the thief was tried.*
4. *How it was returned to me.*

There are many types of fountainpens. Parker, Swan, Pilot, etc. They have many colours such as blue, black, green, red, etc.

I have a blue fountain-pen. It was bought by me three years ago. With its help I can write with ease. In many ways it is better than an ordinary pen.

Once I was standing near a bus stand. While I was entering the bus, a pick pocket snatched away the fountain-pen from my pocket. At once I raised an alarm. While he was getting down from the bus somebody caught him. Others gathered round him. Soon the bus was stopped. I got down from the bus. By that time a police constable came there. He arrested the pick-pocket and took me also to the police-station.

There I narrated the whole incident and said that the fountain-pen in the hand of that thief belonged to me.

I requested the police officer to return my pen to me. But he refused to do so.

Then that man was tried in a court. My fountain-pen was also brought there. The magistrate heard the case and sent that man to jail. He also ordered that my fountain-pen should be returned to me.

After this the clerk of the court asked me to sit. He then took my signatures on some papers. It took three hours to get it back.

I went home happy at the thought of getting back my pen.

Difficult Words

Types–प्रकार. With ease–समाधानकारकपणे. Pick-pocket–खिसेकापू. Snatched away–हिसकून घेतली. Raised an alarm–आरडाओरड केली. Arrested–पकडला गेला. Narrated–वर्णन करून सांगितले. Incident–प्रसंग; घडलेली हकिगत. Was tried–च्या वर खटला चालवला.

LETTERS

Letter-Writing

In writing letters more freedom is permissible in the arrangement of matter and style than in writing essays. In letters to friends we introduce many details. There is also a personal note. But there must be some method. Rules of grammar are to be followed as strictly in writing letters as in writing essays.

There is no definite style for writing letters. It varies according to its nature. In a letter to a friend you can write whatever you like, while a business letter is more or less formal in nature. There is a class of letters better known as invitations for which certain formalities of expression are to be used.

We may divide the letters in the following groups :—

1. *Letters to relatives.*
2. *Letters to friends.*
3. *Letters to acquaintances.*

} *Private letters.*

4. *Business letters.*
5. *Applications.*
6. *Formal invitations and formal replies.*

Private Letters

In all private letters there are five parts which should be looked to :—

1. Writer's address. 2. The date. 3. The salutation. 4. The body of the letter and 5. The close.

1. Writer's address.

This should be full and must contain name and number of the building, street and the name of the city. In the case of a

village, there may not be any necessity of writing the name of the house or the street. It should be written on the right hand corner as under :—

Karnik Sadan, 2nd floor,
Laxmi Road, Poona.
or
Police Gate, Karjat.

2. The date

This is written just after the name of the writer's town. It is written in two ways :—

6th January, 1964.
or
January 6th, 1964.

3. The Salutation

The salutation is the way of addressing the person whom you write a letter. It is written on the left hand side. It varies according to the relation as stated on pages 263–268.

4. The body of the letter

This is the most important part of the letter. We can have more freedom in style and language while writing letters. They can be written in the same manner as we speak. But our letter should be free from mistakes of grammar.

The whole letter should be divided into at least three or four paragraphs. It should not be very long nor very short. There must be a personal note in the letter.

5. The close

This is the last part of the letter. It is also called subscription. It is always on the right hand side. It changes according

to the relations with the person addressed as shown on pages 263-68.

Other Letters

1. and 2. Address and date

Address and date are to be written in the same manner as stated above. But in letters to the editors, the address of the writer is sometimes put at the end of the letter on the left hand corner.

3. Name and address of the person addressed

In private letters we do not write the name and address of the person whom we address, but in business letters, in letters to the editors of newspapers and in applications we have to add this item. It is to be written on the left hand side, just above the salutation as under :—

To

Messrs Joshi & Co.,
76, Girgaum Rd., Bombay 4.

or

To

The Editor,
The National Tribune,
Besant Square, Madras.

or

To

The Bank of India Ltd.,
Fort, Bombay 1.

4. The salutation

It varies according to the relation between the writer and the person or persons addressed as shown on pages 263-68.

5. The body of the letter

In these letters excepting letters to the editors we should be brief and to the point. The letters should be grammatically correct. Our language should be simple. In short they must be written in a simple straightforward manner. We should avoid unnecessary details.

6. The close

It changes according to the relations between the writer and the persons addressed as shown on pages 263-68.

Social Correspondence-Invitations, etc.

Invitations are personal letters of a different class. They are written in the following two styles :—

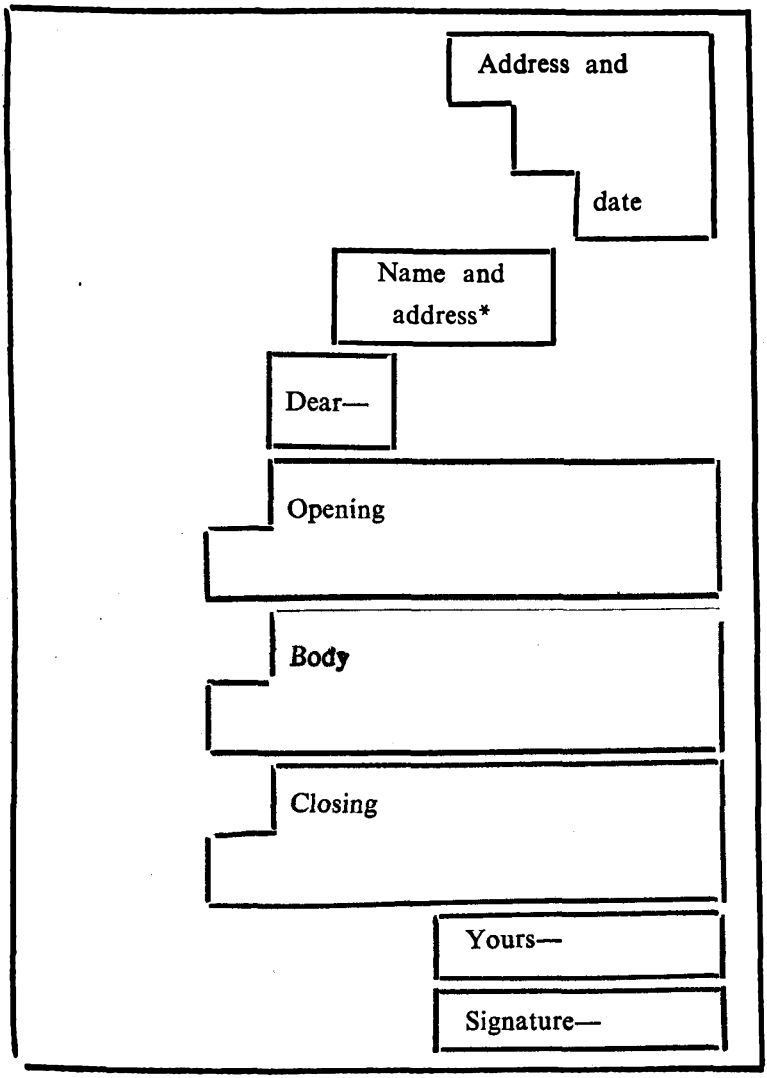
1. Informal style and
2. Formal style.

In the informal style the form of a letter is the same as that of a letter to a friend. It must be very short. In the body of the letter we have to mention the time and place and nature of the function. The invitee may either accept the invitation or decline. If he declines he must give some reason for doing so.

In the formal style the invitation is used in a different form. The person or persons inviting and the person or persons invited are both referred to in the third person throughout. They are generally issued in connection with marriage functions and dinner parties.

They are also short and must contain the name of the person inviting, the name of the invitee, the object of invitation, the exact time and place of the function.

Form of a Letter



*This should not be written in private letters.

Ways of salutation and subscription

(*Note* :—When the last sentence begins with a present participle such as hoping, thanking, trusting, it ends with a comma ; and just below it, *I am*, etc. must be written).

To whom addressed	*Circumstances*	*Salutation*	*Subscription*
1. Relatives		*My dear Father,* *My dear Mother,* *My dear Uncle,* *My dear Padma,*	*Your loving son,* *Your affectionate son,* *Your affectionate nephew,* *I am,* *Your loving brother,* *I am,*
2. Friends	If there is more intimacy	*My dear Friend,* *My dear Rustom,* *My dear Sushila,*	*Your sincere friend,* *or* *Yours sincerely,* *or* *Sincerely yours,* *Yours very sincerely,* *or* *Very sincerely yours,*

To whom addressed	*Circumstances*	*Salutation*	*Subscription*
	If there is less intimacy	*My dear Mr. Kishor,* *My dear Miss Shanta,* *My dear Dr. Sethna,*	*Yours sincerely,* or *Believe me to be* *Yours sincereiy,*
	If there is still less intimacy	*Dear Mr. Pandit,* *Dear Capt. Advani,* *Dear Miss Merchant,*	*I am,* *Yours sincerely,* ,, ,,
Acquaintances		*Dear Mr. Mangaldas,* *Dear Mrs. Shastri,* *Dear Col. Mohan Singh,*	*Yours truly,* ,, ,,
	If to the teacher or the principal of the school	*Sir,* *Respected Sir,*	*Your obedient pupil,*

To whom addressed	*Circumstances*	*Salutation*	*Subscription*
Businessmen		To M. D. Shah, Esq. Advertising Agent, Secunderabad, (Deccan) *Sir,* or *Dear Sir,*	*Yours faithfully,*
	According to relation	To The Manager, The Bank of India Ltd., Fort, Bombay 1. *Sir,*	*Yours faithfully,*
		To Messrs. C. Jamnadas & Co. Publishers, Princess St., Bombay, 2. *Dear Sir,* or *Gentlemen,*	*Yours faithfully,*

To whom addressed	*Circumstances*	*Salutation*	*Subscription*
		To Mrs. Malini Kirtikar, 25, Camp, Poona. *Madam,* or *Dear Madam,*	*Yours faithfully,*
Editors of news-papers		To The Editor, The National Tribune, Calcutta. *Sir,*	*Yours faithfully,* or *Yours, etc.*
Applications to business firms		To Messrs. Mohan and Sons, 75, Vincent Square, Calcutta. *Gentlemen,*	*I beg to remain,* *Gentlemen,* *Your most obedient servant,*

To whom addressed	*Circumstances*	*Salutation*	*Subscription*
Application to advertiser		To The advertiser, Box No. 555, The Free Press Journal, Fort, Bombay. *Sir,*	*I beg to remain,* *Sir,* *Your most obedient servant,*
Application to the secretary of an institution.		To The Secretary, Gokhale Education Society, Satara. *Sir,*	*Yours obediently,* *or* *I beg to remain,* *Sir,* *Your most obedient servant,*

To whom addressed	*Circumstances*	*Salutation*	*Subscription*
Applications to officials		To The Health Officer, Satara Municipality, Satara. *Sir,*	*I have the honour to be,* *Sir,* *Your most obedient servant,*
		To The Commissioner of Police, Bombay. *Sir,*	*I have the honour to be,* *Sir,* *Your most obedient servant,*
		To The Traffic Superintendent, Central Railway, Bombay. *Sir,*	*I have the honour to be,* *Sir,* *Your most obedient servant,*

Some phrases for commencing letters :

Your letter gives me—
It is with considerable regret—
In reply to your letter—
It was very good of you to—
Many thanks for your letter of—
Referring to your letter of—
I have carefully considered your—
With reference to your letter of—
I regret to inform you that—
Please accept my thanks for—
Enclosed please find—
It was very good of you—
I am afraid my last letter did not reach you—
It is long since I heard from you—
With reference to your advertisement in—
Understanding that there is a vacancy in your office—
Having seen your advertisement in—
I, the undersigned, beg to write the following few lines for your kind consideration—
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of—

Some phrases for closing letters :

Awaiting an early reply,
Hoping to hear from you soon,
Hoping to be excused,
Thanking you in anticipation,
With best compliments to elders and love to children,
With love,
With every good wish and warm regard,
Believe me,
Trusting that I may hear favourably from you,
Hoping for an earlier interview,
Trusting to hear from you,
Assuring you of our best attention,
With every sympathy,
Looking forward to seeing you,
With sincere thoughts,

A
Letters to Relatives.

1.

A letter from a student to his father requesting him to permit him to go on a pleasure-trip with his friends.

17, Anand Bhuvan,
V. Patel Rd.,
Bombay, 27th March 1964.

My dear Father,

I hope, you received my letter which I wrote to you a couple of days ago. Perhaps this letter may cause you a little surprise, but there is a special reason for my writing to you to-day.

The fact is, all the students of my class have decided to go on a pleasure trip to Mahableshwar for a week and I wish to know whether you will permit me to join them. I am very eager to go because I wish to see the beautiful hill-station like Mahableshwar with its wealth of natural scenery and because I need an outing. The joy of the company of friends, is of course, an additional advantage.

I shall be very happy if you kindly allow me to join them in the pleasure trip. It is not going to be very expensive, for we shall get railway concession.

Others have already given their names. I hope you will not disappoint me.

With love,

I am,
Your affectionate son,
A.

2.

A letter from a student to his father to allow him to join the institute for naval training after passing S. S. C. Examination.

Students' Hostel,
Camp,
Poona, 28th January, 1964.

My dear Father,

I was glad to read your letter of the 25th inst. My Examination is drawing near. I work very hard and hope to fare well in the examination.

Yesterday our Principal informed us that those who wished to join the institute for naval training should send applications before 15-2-64.

I send herewith the pamphlet containing information about fees, course, etc.

Once while talking about my career you praised this line. As for myself I like the ship and the sea and the long voyages. If I select this course I shall be useful to our country in my humble way.

Dear father, do not think of risks and inconveniences of a seaman's life and allow me to join the institute.

Your loving son,
X.

3.

A letter from the uncle to his nephew, referring to a gift for his birthday.

Anand Society,
Lakdi Bridge,
Poona, 27th October, 1963.

My dear Sadu,

Many happy returns of the day! To-day you will receive a small gift, a fountainpen, which I have sent to you by a separate parcel. I hope you will like it and find it useful. On this auspicious day of your life I hope and pray for your long life.

Your aunt and your two cousins ask me to convey their love and best wishes to you on this birthday of yours.

Once again I with you long healthy life and happiness of every sort.

Your affectionate uncle,
A.

4.

A letter from a boy to his cousin, who has gone out on business informing him of his daughter's illness.

Bazar Rd.,
Karad, 24th January, 1964.

My dear Madhav,

Many thanks for your letter, which I received yesterday. I am sorry to inform you that little Sheela has caught fever for the last two days. Yesterday the temperature was over 103, but the doctor assured us that there was nothing to be frightened about. She was given medicine and complete rest, but the temperature did not go down. The doctor says that it is an attack of influenza.

We are giving her the best of medical treatment and are taking all necessary precautions. Uncle has taken leave from his office and he sits by her side.

Seema and Veena remember you very much. Please do not worry about her health.

Your loving cousin,
W.

5.

The father has written to his son stating that he had been informed by the Headmaster of his school that he had become careless in studies and rude in behaviour. He has asked for an explanation. Reply to this.

Shiv Sadan,
Agra Road,
Thana, 20th August, 1963.

My dear Father,

I have read your letter with great respect. I beg to state the facts as they are.

I have been quite careful in studies. As you know, last week I had been to my friend's sister's marriage. I had sent a note to this effect to my Headmaster, but it seems now that it was not delivered to him. When I returned, my class teacher asked for

an explanation for my absence. I referred to my note to the Headmaster, without knowing that it was not delivered to him. He scolded me for telling a lie. I maintained that I did not.

I think, I have given you satisfactory explanation. If, however, they feel displeased, I express my regret for my behaviour.

Your loving son,
X.

6.

A letter to her mother by a girl student who has gone on a tour with a party of girl students of her school, describing her experiences.

Ghodbunder Road,
Vile Parle, 20th February, 1964.

My dear Mother,

I am sorry I couldn't write to you this Sunday as I promised to do. I hope you did not feel much worried about it.

We came here only this morning, a day later than we expected. I am so glad that you permitted me to go with the girls of my school on a tour to Poona, because I would have missed a lot if I had not gone. It was a thoroughly enjoyable tour lasting for four days.

We started from the Victoria Terminus early in the morning. Oh! how shall I describe to you, how happy I felt when I saw the beautiful majestic Ghats!

After about four hours' most enjoyable journey we reached Poona. Having finished our meals we went out for sight-seeing. Poona is a city of long distances. We saw the famous Bund Garden and various colleges. We also went to Shanwarwada, Parvati, Chaturshingi and Sambhaji Garden. The next day we went to Sinhgad—the historical fort, which is now in a ruined condition, but still presents an inspiring sight. I shall never forget how much we enjoyed ourselves the whole time we were there.

We didn't, of course, forget to visit the famous Parnakuti of Lady Thakersey.

With love,

I am,
Your loving daughter,
Y.

7.

A letter from a student to his father for permission to join the Technical Training School recently opened by the Government in his district.

Hospital Road,
Miraj, 23rd May, 1964.

My dear father,

May I ask a favour of you ? After passing the S. S. C. Examination I wish that I should be allowed to join the Technical Training School recently opened by the Government at Belgaum. I see no profitable use in joining an Arts College. The crying need of our country, which is industrially so backward, is technical training.

Let me take advantage of this and be an expert mechanic. After my training I shall not only earn well but shall also be of some service to our country.

I hope, you will give me permission to do so. My respects to my mother and sister.

Your affectionate son,
X.

8.

A letter to father who has been away from home for a fortnight, giving him news about home.

73, Shaniwar Peth,
Poona, 7th May, 1964.

My dear Father,

We are glad to know from your letter that you have nearly finished your work in Delhi, and will return home after a week.

You need not worry about us, for, we are all hale and hearty. Indu, you will be glad to know, has stood first in her examination and Shashi has stood third. Uncle and auntie had been here from Kolhapur and stayed here for a week. They have invited us to their place and we have decided to go there after your return.

I am sorry to inform you that grandmother had a fall from the stair-case ten days ago, but fortunately she has suffered no serious injury. Even mother had an attack of malaria for three days following your departure. But she is quite well now.

Yesterday we had been on a trip to Alandi. It was really a pleasant trip and we missed you badly.

All of us remember you very much and are eager to see you soon in our midst.

Your loving daughter,
H.

9.

A letter by a person to his sister who has passed the S. S. C. Examination, urging her to join an Arts College.

Kirti Cottage,
Agra Road,
Nasik, 7th June, 1964.

My dear Sister,

I am very glad to read your letter of the 5th inst. Accept my heartiest congratulations on your brilliant success in the S.S.C. Examination. At the same time I am deeply grieved to learn from your letter that you do not wish to join a college.

Why, dear sister, did you decide to do so ? A brilliant girl like you should not give up studies. Again in view of the high percentage of marks that you haye secured, your future is really bright. Will you spoil your own future ?

I may tell you there is yet much to learn. It is in college life that you get sound education and knowledge. Do you wish to

lose all these for no reason ? I still remember my college days. What a pleasant and care-free life it was !

After reading this letter I am sure you will change your mind. As you are fond of literature, do join an Arts College and let me know which college you have joined.

Your affectionate brother,
X.

10.

A person's youngest brother has met with an accident. A letter of about 15 lines by him to his father informing him of it and giving all the information about the accident.

Satish Villa,
Bharati Society, Tilak Road,
Nagpur, 22nd March, 1964.

My dear Father,

We were glad to receive your letter yesterday. It seems your work is nearly over and that you will be in our midst in the next week.

I am sorry to inform you of a sad accident in which Shirish was involved the day before yesterday.

It so happened that Shirish and I were returning home after an evening walk. While we were crossing the road near Medical College, a cycle knocked me down and ran over Shirish.

The cyclist was at once arrested and Shirish was taken to the General Hospital, where he is progressing. He has got injury on the right hand. There is a slight swelling on it, but fortunately for him there is no fracture. He has no fever and he takes normal food. The doctors tell me that he will be all right within a couple of days.

But for Shirish, we are all quite hale and hearty. Please do not worry about him at all.

Your loving son,
A.

11.

The uncle has sent a birthday gift of a book. A letter by the nephew thanking his uncle and telling him how he enjoyed the book.

74, Station Road,
Jalgaon,
22nd March, 1964.

My dear Uncle,

I was extremely glad to receive Gandhiji's Autobiography as a birthday gift from you. The book was delivered to me just in the morning of my birthday. I at once opened the packet and was all joy on seeing the book of my choice. Not only I but other members of the family also liked the gift.

At noon I read a few pages of the book. It is a very nice book and I thank you for carefully selecting it and sending it to me as a gift.

How shall I thank you for your blessings which are to me more than gold! I shall try my best to reach great heights and I am sure I shall succeed in doing so with the blessings of a loving uncle like you.

With regards to all,

I am,
Your affectionate nephew,
X.

12.

A letter of advice from a student to his younger brother who has fallen in bad company.

337, Queens Rd.,
Bombay, 10th November, 1963.

My dear Vishnu,

I received your letter along with your mark-sheet of the Terminal Examination. I am sorry to learn from it that you have failed in English, Mathematics and Science. It is difficult for me to understand this sudden set-back in your progress.

In the meanwhile a friend of mine has written something about you. He writes that you are always found wandering or playing in the company of some youths who have left the school. I think this is the root cause of your set-back.

You know the proverb, "Man is known by the company he keeps." I may add and say, "Man rises or falls on account of the company he keeps." Those who wish to go ahead should not have friends who check their progress. I am pained to say that if you move in such company, our mother's dream of making us great will be smashed to pieces. As a sensible youth would you like to break our mother's heart? How can we forget her sacrifices? To displease her is to displease God.

Dear Vishnu, be a good boy and avoid bad company.
With regards,

I am,
Your loving brother,
M.

13.

A letter by a student to his younger sister who took part in an elocution competition, but could not get a prize.

71, Chetan Society,
Camp,
Poona, 17th December, 1963.

My dear Vimla,

I was glad to know that you took part in the All India Elocution Competition and fared well in it.

But mother informs me that as you could not secure any prize, you have been disappointed. I think you should be very happy because you fared so well in the very first attempt.

You know the proverb, "Failure is a stepping stone to success." Success does not come without patience and perseverance. Lives of all great men teach us this lesson.

Dear Vimu, do not lose courage and work hard for the next competition from to-day.

Your loving brother,
C.

14.

A letter from a student to his younger brother who is a book-worm advising him not to neglect his health.

Kirti Cottage,
Mill Rd.,
Sholapur, 1st November, 1963.

My dear Waman,

I am very glad to know that you have stood first in the examination and I hope you will maintain this progress in future.

But a friend of mine informs me that in your zeal for study, you neglect your health. He says that you do not go out for a walk nor do you play games.

Dear brother, this is not good. You know the proverb "Health is wealth." All your knowledge will be of no use if your health is ruined. You will not be able to enjoy the best that is in life, unless your health is sound.

I, therefore, earnestly advise you to be careful about your health. Read and learn by all means; but at the same time you should keep yourself fit by taking exercise or by playing games.

I hope to read in your next letter that you have followed my advice.

With best regards,

I am,
Your affectionate brother,
P.

15.

A student's sister lives in a far off place. He wishes to go there during the May Vacation. He writes her a letter informing her when he would go there.

Suman House,
Near Bus Depot,
Manmad, 22nd April, 1964.

My dear Sister,

My examination is over and the result will be out within three or four days.

You will be glad to know that father has given me permission to stay with you during the May Vacation.

I shall start from here on 2nd May and shall stay in Nagpur for two days. From there I shall start on 4th May and travel by Calcutta Mail which will reach Calcutta at 8 A. M. on 6th May.

As I am quite unfamiliar with Calcutta, please send somebody to the station to receive me.

With best regards to all,

I am,
Your loving brother,
Y.

16.

A poor student is eager to study in a college. He writes a letter to his wealthy relative to give him help for studies.

Temple Street,
Pandharpur, 25th May, 1964.

Dear Uncle,

During your recent visit to this place, you took some interest in me and my family. This has made me bold to write this letter.

You will be glad to know that this year I have appeared in the S. S. C. Examination. My result will be declared within a week and I hope to get first class marks,

I am very eager to join a college and aspire to be an engineer. But I cannot afford to spend anything for my education. As you know my father hardly earns Rs. 100 per month and has to maintain a large family.

I, therefore, request you to help me during my college career. My expenses will be about Rs. 60 per month in the first two years and will rise to about Rs. 100 per month afterwards. Your timely help will change my life completely and I shall never forget your obligation throughout my life.

Expecting an early reply,

I am,
Your affectionate nephew,
X.

17.

A student's younger brother has won a prize in an essay-competition. He writes a letter to him expressing his joy.

Yamuna Nivas,
Laxmi Road,
Poona, 17th March, 1964.

My dear Prakash,

I was extremely glad to learn from the newspapers yesterday that you have secured the first prize in the All India Essay Competition for students.

This is really a matter of joy for the whole family. The news made me so happy that the whole day passed like a sweet dream and even now the wave of happiness has not subsided.

Dear Prakash, your present success shows that you will be a great man and the thought of your future makes my heart dance with joy.

With regards,

I am,
Your affectionate brother,
T.

18.

A letter by a person to his sister who has won a prize in a competition, expressing his joy.

(See letter No. 17)

19.

A letter by a student to his brother describing his experiences at a camp, organized by his school.

Holiday Camp,
Lonavla,
24th December, 1963.

My dear Brother,

After leaving you two days ago, we reached this place within two hours. Soon we were busy with levelling the ground and getting the tents up.

From yesterday our camp has started regular working. I find great pleasure in drill. We have to wash our own clothes and cook our own food. But we find great joy in these. Once we visited a village. In the morning we cleaned its road and streets and in the evening we arranged an entertainment programme. It was a pleasure to mix with villagers and dine with them.

I feel very happy in the midst of nature.

Your loving brother,
R.

20.

A person's sister has failed in the S. S. C. Examination. She wants to take up nursing course. A letter from him to her giving advice.

Yashoda Kunj,
Station Rd.,
Dhond, 10th June, 1964.

My dear Usha,

I received your letter yesterday and was sorry to know that you wish to take up nursing course. That course is also good, and I would have advised you to take it up, if the doors to college career were closed for ever.

From your marks I find that you have failed in English only by four marks. In other subjects you have secured good marks. Why then, dear sister, should you lose courage ?

It is my earnest advice that you should reappear in the S. S. C. Examination. Be patient and work hard. I am sure you will get through the examination with good marks.

Your loving brother,

M.

21.

A boy wants to be a pilot, but his father is against this. He writes a letter to him, persuading him to give his consent.

Shanti Sadan,
Garden Rd.,
Poona, 5th February, 1964.

My dear Father,

Recently I read an advertisement that students intending to take up a pilot's course should send their applications before 10-3-64.

Should I fill up the form ? I know your views about a pilot's life. You have often told me that it is full of risk. But, dear father, nowadays aeroplanes are as safe as trains. Even from national point of view, India needs many brave and skilful pilots like Major Gagarin to become great. As for me I am fond of adventures and am not at all afraid of death. Again present life is such that one may die while sleeping in a railway compartment.

I hope this will change your mind and you will allow me to join the pilot's college.

I shall fill the form only if you give your consent.

Your loving son,

X.

22.

A studcnt writes a letter to his father requesting him to give him a bicycle and a watch. He mentions why he needs them and says how he will take care of them.

Students' Hostel,
Station Road,
Poona, 5th September, 1963.

My dear Father,

I received your letter yesterday. After joining this hostel I am quite happy.

There are, however, two difficults. As I have no watch, I am unable to know the exact time. Sometimes I reach the school late. The other difficulty is that my school is far from my hostel. I find it very hard to go to school on foot and return from it in the same manner. If I go by bus, it will cost four annas per pay. Instead of this a bicycle will be cheaper.

Please, therefore, buy for me these two things. I assure you that I shall use them very carefully so that they will give service for many years to come.

Please do not disappoint me.

Expecting an early reply,

I am,
Your loving son,
A.

23.

A boy intends to celebrate his birthday and to invite some friends on the occasion He writes a letter to his father asking for his consent.

15, Shanti Sadan,
Raviwar Peth,
Poona, 10th October, 1963.

My dear Father,

We received your letter two days ago. From your letter it seems that you will have to stay there for about a month.

This month, dear father, I shall be completing my sixteenth year. So I wish to celebrate my birthday by arranging a tea-party. I intend to invite some friends of my school on this occasion. It will be a simple affair and will not be expensive. Everybody in the house has liked this idea. We only wait for your consent.

I hope you will permit me to do so.
All are quite well here.

Your loving son,
P.

24.

A letter to mother who is away from home telling her how things are getting on at home and how younger brother and sister are looked after.

Manohar Nivas,
Tilak Road,
Kalyan, 20th October, 1963.

My dear Mother,

There is no letter from you since you left. I hope my grandmother's health is now better.

As for the affairs of the home, you need not worry at all. Everything is normal and there is no trouble. Yesterday auntie came to see us and remained here for the whole day. Vimla and Dilip are quite hale and hearty. They go to school regularly. In the evening I take them for a walk. Last Sunday I went with them to see a picture.

Our milkman has stopped coming for the last two days. But I have arranged with another milkman for the supply of milk.

Please do not worry about us.

Your loving son,
X.

25.

A person's younger brother is too much engaged in extra-curricular activities. He writes to him a letter advising him not to carry on his activities at the cost of his studies.

Suman House,
Chawpatty,
Bombay, 10th December, 1963.

My dear Brother,

There is no letter from you for about a month. What is the reason? Perhaps too busy!

I have learnt from a friend of mine that recently you are too much engaged in extra-curricular activities such as games, picnics, dramas, social gatherings, etc. These activities are good in their own way no doubt. But anything in the extreme is bad. If you remain engaged in these activities, you will not be able to read your lessons.

You may take part in these activities if you like. But it is my earnest advice as your elder brother that you should not carry them on at the cost of your studies.

How are people at home?

With best regards,

I am,
Your loving brother,
M.

26.

A letter from a student to father about Educational Inspector's visit to his school.

1738, Raviwar Peth,
Poona, 15th January, 1964.

My dear Father,

Last week I could not write you a letter because I was busy with my lessons.

Three days ago the Educational Inspector visited our school. During his visit there was perfect discipline and silence in the

school. Students were regular. He went from class to class. Our Principal accompanied him.

Once he entered our class. Our English teacher was teaching us a lesson. He watched the lesson carefully. Then he asked us several questions. Our answers pleased him much. He also praised our teacher.

In another class he gave an example. Most of the students worked it out within a few minutes.

Only with one class he was dissatisfied. On the whole he was pleased with the working of the school.

Your loving son,
X.

27.

A letter from a student to his father to help a poor friend.

Ganesh Villa,
Chhatrapati Road,
Kolhapur, 15th July, 1964.

My dear Father,

You must have received my letter two days ago.

I am writing this letter so early for a special purpose. In my class there is a poor boy named Yashwant Kale. He is my friend. Only yesterday I came to know that he is in urgent need of money. Recently his father died and his mother has to maintain and educate three children.

For the present he requires school books, school fees and two uniforms. For all these he needs about Rs. 100/- Of course other classmates will help him.

This is a fit case and I hope you will give him as much help as possible. Please send me such amount as you think fit for this purpose.

Your loving son,
X.

B.

Letters to Friends

28.

A letter to a friend congratulating him on his success in the S. S. C. Examination.

Jyoti Sadan,
Market Road,
Kolhapur, 1st June, 1964.

My dearest Ramesh,

My heartiest congratulations to you on your brilliant success in the S. S. C. Examination. I read about it only this evening in the paper. What a joy it was to find your name in the list of the first ten candidates!

Really you have given me the most pleasant surprise. I know you were sure to get through, but my dear friend, tell me, when did you start working so hard for the front rank?

I believe, you must be now busy thinking about joining a college and trying to choose a line for you. Whatever line you choose, I am sure, you will always do as well as you have done in this examination.

Shanker and Chandrakant—our old school chums—want me to convey their congratulations to you.

Do write to me when you find time.

Yours sincerely,
A.

29.

A letter from a student to his friend to join A. C. C.

Keshav Nivas,
Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Sangli, 10th June, 1964.

My dear Vinayak,

My school is opened to-day. Regular lessons will be taught from tomorrow.

You will be glad to know that I have joined the A. C. C. of my school. I think you should also join it.

A. C. C. imparts military training during school days. You should take advantage of it. To protect the honour and independence of our country every youth should take military training. It will make you strong and well-disciplined. It will also increase the military strength of our country.

I am sure you will join it.

Yours sincerely,
X.

30.

A letter to a friend giving news about school.

Gokhale Building,
3rd floor,
Girgaum,
Bombay, 7th April, 1964.

My dear Balu,

I received your letter last week. As I was busy, I could not write you a letter early.

I am glad to know that your school had arranged a trip to Kashmir.

My annual examination is drawing near. It will commence on the 15th inst. The results will be declared at the end of this month. In the first week of May my school will celebrate its Silver Jubilee. It has also arranged a tour to South India. Our Mathematics teacher Shri Kulkarni has resigned because he has been appointed a lecturer in Wilson College. Our Principal also is about to retire within two three months.

With best regards,

I am,
Yours sincerely,
X.

31.

A person has recently moved into a new house. He writes a letter to his friend, giving his impressions about the house and the neighbours.

Apsara, 3rd floor,
Gymkhana Rd.,
Poona, 5th May, 1964.

My dear Satish,

You will be glad to know that I have recently moved into a new house named "Apsara".

It is really a beautiful house with five storeys. In this house I occupy four rooms and a kitchen. The rooms are spacious, airy and well-lighted. Every room has a fan and its walls are oil-painted.

On my floor, I have three neighbours. All of them are kind and good-natured. One of my neighbours is a doctor. He is very busy. But on Sundays he mixes with us. Another neighbour is an officer of the Maharashtra Bank. He has become a friend of my father. His son studies in my class and we also have become friends. The third neighbour is a chemist. He is also on very good terms with us. His wife is a social worker.

My new house is really nice. If you find time, please do come here. We shall stay together for a few days.

Yours sincerely,
X.

32.

A letter to a friend who is a bookworm, persuading him to take part in games or social service.

35, Main Road,
Nasik, 15th June, 1964.

My dear Dinu,

My heartiest congratulations to you on your brilliant success in the annual examination. I was informed by Satish that you stood first in your class.

But I am sorry to have to say that you remain engrossed in books and neglect your health.

Do you remember the proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" ? Therefore, it is my earnest advice to you to play some games like cricket, football, hockey or even *hutututu.* Playing of games does not mean loss of time. You will get good recreation. Your mind will be refreshed and your memory will become sharp. You will then require less time to learn your lessons by heart than you otherwise do.

I do not claim to be your elder. When I write this, I merely do so out my love for you.

Your sincere friend,
X.

33.

A letter of condolence to a friend whose father died recently.

Mangalwar Peth,
Sholapur, 18th May, 1964.

My dear Yashwant,

The news of your father's sudden death came as a shock to me. Only last year I had the occasion of coming in touch with him and then I saw him enjoying the best of health. I think, it must have been a short illness which took your dear father away from you and your family.

It must be a terrible shock to your mother. Please convey my heartfelt sympathy to her and try to console her as much as you can.

I know your father's death must have proved a great blow to you. You are now the chief support of your family. Hence, I am sure you will gather courage and bear this untimely blow.

Please let me know if I can be of any service to you.

Yours very sincerely,
P.

34.

A letter by a student to a friend informing him of the line of studies which he wishes to follow after his success in the S. S. C. Examination.

Balaram Building,
Station Road,
Nasik, 22nd May, 1964.

My dear Nitin,

I was surprised to read your letter which I received to-day. You say, you are not sure of success. If you fail I wonder who else deserves to pass? Do not be silly. You are sure to be successful. But have you chalked out your line of studies after passing this examination? The result will be out within a few days and soon after that we shall have to apply for admission in some college.

I have selected engineering line and my father has approved of it.

Will you take up the same line? You are also strong in Mathematics and cleverer than I. It will be a pleasure to study together. Please decide soon and let me know your decision.

Convey my best regards to your parents.

Sincerely yours,
X.

35.

A letter by a person to his friend who had been ill inviting him to accompany him to a hill-station for a change.

Jubilee Mansion,
4th floor,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, 19th October, 1963

My dear Jagannath,

I am glad to learn from your letter about your satisfactor progress after your recent illness. My father has rented bungalow at Panchgani. At present my parents do not inten

to go there. Vyankat, Leela and I shall go there during the vacation. We shall take a cook and a servant with us. I invite you to join us. Change of place and climate will improve your health soon. Panchgani is a pleasant and charming hill-station with nice climate.

If your health permits, we shall arrange a trip to Mahableshwar and from there we shall pay a flying visit to Pratapgad and old Mahableshwar.

The whole vacation, I am sure, will pass like a sweet dream. I assure you it will be a change for the better for you. You know all of us. We shall all make merry. I am sure, you will really enjoy the place. Say, you will join us.

Very sincerely yours,

X.

36.

A girl student has invited her friend on the occasion of her sister's marriage. The latter replies showing her inability to attend that function.

Maharaj Mansion,
Gymkhana Road,
Poona, 3rd November, 1963.

My dear Usha,

I received your kind invitation to attend your sister's marriage some days ago. I am really sorry for the delay in writing a reply to your letter and am even more sorry to inform you that I won't be able to attend it.

My mother has been laid up with fever for the last three days. Hence I am not even able to go to school. The doctor says, it is typhoid. Dear Usha, although I wish to come there, how can I leave her in this condition? I hope you won't misunderstand. Please tell your sister that the loss would be entirely mine in not being able to attend her marriage ceremony. How all of us would have enjoyed ourselves together! I envy Meena and Vimla, as they will be there to share the joy.

I once again regret very much for my inability to come there.

Thank you all the same for your kind invitation. With love and best regards,

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
A.

37.

A letter by a person to his intimate friend who has been recently separated from him saying how he misses him.

Nirvan,
Deshmukh Street,
Ahmednagar, 17th December, 1963.

Dearest Shyam,

How is it that there is no letter from you during the last fortnight? I hope all of you are well there.

Since the time you left me, I have been missing you very much. And as time passes, I feel your absence more and more. Nowadays I find life very dull.

How happy were those days when we studied, played, went for a walk and saw films together? Now I am quite alone. Time hangs heavy on me. I have no intimate friend like you with whom I can converse and cut jokes.

God only knows how I wish and pray for the retransfer of your father to our city, so that we may be together again. But this is in the hands of God. Till this happens I must pine for you.

Convey my best regards to all.

Expecting an early letter from you,

I am,
Very sincerely yours,
R.

38.

A letter by a person to his friend, apologizing for his failure to attend a dinner party given by him, explaining him why he could not attend the party.

Sea View,
Third floor,
Chowpatty,
Bombay, 19th April, 1964.

My dear Shishir,

It gave me great pleasure to receive your invitation asking me to attend the dinner-party given by you on the 15th instant.

But I am very sorry for my failure to attend the joyous function, and I apologize to you for it.

Soon after receiving your invitation I got a telegram informing me of my mother's sudden illness. Hence I had to start at once for it. So I could not attend the dinner-party nor could I write to you about it.

I hope you will pardon me.

Convey my best regards to the members of your family.

Yours sincerely,
A.

39.

A student writes a letter to a friend of his who lives in a town at which there is a centre for S. S. C. Examination informing him of his desire to sit for the examination at that centre, and requesting him to make arrangements for his stay there.

Suman House,
Station Road,
Karjat, 7th March, 1964.

My dear Mahadev,

How is it that there is no letter from you for a pretty long time? I hope you are quite hale and hearty.

You are aware that I shall appear in the S. S. C. Examination of this year. As my town is not a centre of this Examination, I have decided to sit for the examination in your town which is one of the centres.

During the period of examination I wish to put up at your house. Hence kindly make necessary arrangements for my stay and oblige. I hope my stay at your place will not in any way cause you inconvenience.

I shall come there on the 10th inst. and shall stay there for about a week.

With regards to all,

I am,
Yours sincerely,
F.

40.

A letter by a person to his friend thanking him for his hospitality during the holidays that he spent with him.

76, Gandhi Road,
Nagpur, 10th June, 1964.

My dear Satish,

After my departure from your place I have reached safely here. My journey was quite comfortable.

How should I thank you and the members of your family for the kind hospitality given to me during my stay at your place? All of you have looked to all my comforts and conveniences and have treated me as one of you. It was really a happy holiday for me.

I shall never forget your hospitality. Convey my thanks to all the members of your family.

It is now my turn to invite you to my place.

Yours sincerely,
B.

41.

A letter by a student to his friend inviting him to accompany him on a trip.

Jay Mahal, 4th floor,
French Bridge, Chowpatty,
Bombay, 20th October, 1963.

My dear Arun,

I could not write to you earlier because I was busy with a plan for the Diwali vacation. Well, the plan is now ready and is really attractive. It is a plan to take a trip to South India and I invite you to join us.

We shall start from here on 27-10-63 and shall return on 16-11-63. It is our plan to visit Ajanta Caves, Madras, Pondicherry, Kanyakumari, Mysore, Bangalore, Gersappa Falls, etc. The expenses of the trip per head will be about Rs. 150/-.

It will be a very enjoyable trip and I think you should not miss it.

Please let me know your decision as early as possible.

Awaiting your reply,

I am,
Yours sincerely,
X.

42.

A person sends a birthday gift to his friend and writes a letter to him requesting him to accept it.

39, Suvarna Mahal,
Exchange Place,
Calcutta, 10th October, 1963.

My dear Raju,

Many happy returns of the day. You will get this letter on your birthday.

Soon after receiving this letter you will receive a small parcel containing a fountainpen. It is a birthday gift from me to you. Please accept this humble gift as a token of my love for you.

If it had speech it would tell you how happy I am on this birthday of yours. But why, its silence will tell you more than its words would have told you.

Wishing you a long and prosperous life,

I am,
Ever yours,
D.

43.

A person has lost his umbrella which was given to him by his wealthy uncle. He thinks that he might have forgotten it to his friend's house. A letter to his friend inquiring about it.

576, Narayan Peth,
Poona, 20th August, 1963.

My dear Vasant,

After seeing you yesterday, I left Ahmednagar and have reached here safely.

On reaching the station, I found my umbrella missing. I thought and thought, but could not remember where I had left it. It was a costly umbrella given to me as a gift by my wealthy uncle only two months ago. Hence I am very eager to get it back.

I have a faint notion that when I came to see you, the umbrella was in my hand. Perhaps I might have forgotten it at your place. Please let me know if you have found it.

With best regards,

I am,
Yours sincerely,
M.

44.

A boy received a letter of congratulations from his friend on his brilliant success in the S. S. C. Examination. He writes a reply to him.

576, Narayan Peth,
Civil Lines,
Poona, 10th June, 1963.

My dear Sharad,

I thank you very much for your loving letter congratulating me on my brilliant success in the last S. S. C. Examination.

It is the result of very hard labour. You will be surprised to know that I worked from morning till late at night. I revised the books often and left nothing to chance.

At the same time I must frankly admit that my teachers guided me in the best possible manner. Whenever I had difficulties, they readily solved them. They advised me to devote some time to writing. Occasionally they suggested some books for study and I studied them thoroughly.

This is the secret of my brilliant success.

Once again thanking you,

I am,
Yours sincerely,
X.

45.

A student writes a letter to his friend telling him how he plans to spend the Christmas Holidays.

115, Tilak Road,
Poona, 15th December, 1963.

My dear Prabhakar,

I received your letter three days ago. I am glad to know that you have planned a trip to North India during the Christmas Holidays.

As for me I have not read enough for the Examination. So I shall devote a few hours daily to studying. On the 30th instant I have to attend a marriage of my relative at Sholapur. Next day I shall return to Poona because my two cousins are expected to be here with them. I intend to go with them to Mahableshwar and stay there for a day.

After their departure I shall be again busy with my lessons.

How do you like this plan?

Yours sincerely,
X.

46.

A person's friend intends to spend a week in his town. He writes a letter to him, describing the places which he should visit.

77, Kailas Nagar,
Marine Drive,
Bombay, 22nd October, 1963.

My dear Raj,

I am glad to learn from you that you intend to spend a week in my city.

There are many places of my city which you should visit. You will have to spend about a couple of days in seeing Apollo Bunder, Hanging Gardens, Victoria Gardens, etc. Then you should visit Aarey Milk Colony, Apsara (Atomic Reactor), Burma-Shell Refinery, Vihar and Tansa Lakes, Juhu Beach, etc. I shall accompany you to all these places. Really we shall have a lot of fun.

Please come as early as possible and let me know when you will come so that I shall be on the station to receive you.

Your sincere friend,
M.

C.

Letters to Penpals.

47.

A letter to a penpal in Japan suggesting a visit to India and giving advice about the best time to come and giving the names of the most interesting places to visit.

Maison Belvedere,
Dalhousie Square,
Calcutta, 25th August, 1963.

Dear Mr. Tintwang,

Very many thanks for your letter which I received yesterday. I am so glad to learn that you are anxious to see India.

To my mind, the best time for visiting India for you is the month of December.

There are lots and lots of beautiful things and places to be seen in India. That way my country is a mine of beauties. I advise you to land at Bombay first of all. You must see its beauty and grandeur. After that you may go to Delhi, Agra and other places, where you will see many historical monuments such as the world famous Taj Mahal, Kutb Minar, etc. You should not fail to spend a few days in Kashmir, for that's supposed to be the heaven on earth.

The South is famous for its architectural wealth as shown in hundreds of Hindu temples.

The caves of Ajanta and Ellora near Aurangabad are nice beauty-spots.

Please do let me know when you come.

Yours sincerely,
A. W. Y.

48.

A letter to a penpal in Kashmir requesting him to give an idea of the beautiful places of and the travelling facilities on the way to Kashmir.

Nath Bhavan,
Bazaar Road,
Kolhapur, 9th March, 1964.

Dear Mr. Kazi,

I am indeed very sorry that I could not acknowledge the receipt of the beautiful photographs of Kashmir which you so kindly sent to me a few days ago. I thank you very much for them.

Having seen the photographs again and again, I am getting anxious to visit Kashmir. I think, I shall be free in this summer to undertake a long tour to Kashmir.

May I request you to give me some idea of the beautiful places which I must see ? I shall be thankful to you if you give me some idea of the travelling facilities while going to Kashmir. I have some idea of the beautiful spots and also of the travelling facilities, but, if you can give a clear idea about them I shall feel much obliged.

I know I am putting you to trouble, but I hope you will kindly excuse me for it.

Yours sincerely,
D. M. W.

D.

Letters to acquaintances, business letters, etc.

49.

A letter by a student to his friend's father who has been already informed by wire of an accident in which his said friend was involved, giving details of the accident and his present state of health.

Fateh Memorial Sarai,
Udaipur, 23rd December, 1963.

Dear Mr. Deshpande,

You must have received my wire of yesterday, informing you about the motor-accident in which Shripad was unfortunately involved.

It happened thus. Shripad, Prakash and I were just strolling near the Elephant Bridge in the evening. The sun had set and it was dark. Prakash and I were on one side of the road, while Shripad was on the other side. He wanted to join us. No sooner had he gone in the middle of the road than a car came with a lightning speed. The driver tried his best to avoid the accident, but he could not do so as the road was narrow. Shripad was knocked down and his leg was injured.

He was taken to the State Hospital, and was immediately treated and bandaged. An X-ray photograph of his leg is taken today. We shall know the result by tomorrow. If there is a fracture of the bone, we shall call you by wire; otherwise he will be detained for two or three days in the hospital and then will be discharged.

Please ask Mrs. Deshpande not to worry about Shripad's health. We shall spare no pains to render him every kind of service.

Yours truly,
X. Y. Z.

50.

A letter from the secretary of the newly started Students' Co-operative Store of a school to a bookseller's firm requesting to quote the trade terms.

Students' Co-operative Store,
New Education School,
Laxmi Road,
Poona, 15th June, 1964.

To

Messrs. C. Jamnadas & Co.,
Educational Publishers,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Gentlemen,

The students of our High School have started the Students' Co-operative Store for selling books. I have been elected the Secretary of the said Store. We desire to buy books prescribed or recommended for use in our school. I enclose herewith the list of such books for your perusal.

Will you please let me know as to how much commission you will allow us on the books purchased by us from you ? Please also let me know what special commission will be given to the Store, if we buy your own publications.

What are your terms for payment of dues, exchange or return of books, etc. ?

Hoping to get an early reply from you,

I am,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.

51.

A letter from a person to a chemist in a big city stating that the articles sent were not according to order.

Ratnagiri, 12th January, 1964.

To
National Drug Stores,
Girgaum Rd.,
Bombay, 4.

Gentlemen,

I have received from you some bottles of medicine by V.P.P. and have paid Rs. 52·62 nP. in all. On opening the package, I was surprised to find that some of the medicines were not according to order sent to you.

The difference is as under :

Articles ordered for	*Articles sent*
1. Codliver oil (Kepler)	1. Codliver Oil (Johnson)
2. Fruit Salt (Eno)	2. Fruit Salt (Andrews)
3. Hemoglobin	3. Homogen

I have shown these articles to our physician and he has given his opinion that the medicines ordered for should be used. Under the circumstances I have to request you to send me the medicines ordered for at your earliest convenience.

Please let me know as to what I should do with these medicines lying with me.

Awaiting an earlier reply,

I am,
Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.

52.

A neighbour's dog is a great nuisance. A polite note by a person about it.

373, Camp,
Poona,
4th September, 1963.

Dear Sir,

I am reluctantly writing this note to you.

Of late your dog has become very troublesome. He barks at everybody who enters the house. Sometimes when he is left free, he runs after children. Last week when a guest came to my place, your dog barked at him and pounced upon him.

At night he barks and yells and disturbs us in sleep. Even other neighbours experience the same trouble as I and they must have also spoken to you.

Of course I cannot ask you to drive away your dog for my sake. But I request you to chain him or keep him in your house.

Please find out some way to stop him from barking at night without any reason. I think a little training will bring him round.

I hope you will do whatever is possible for you to do in this matter.

Yours truly,
A. B. C.

53.

A letter of recommendation by a person to an old acquaintance, requesting him to get his neighbour's son employed in a firm of which he is the manager.

Sangli, July 10th, 1963.

Dear Mr. Joshi,

I must apologize to you for not being able to write to you for such a long period. I hope you feel at home with your new post of the manager of the All India Export and Import Corporation.

I am afraid I shall have to trouble you a little. My neighbour, Mr. Desai, (I think you know him fairly well) has been pressing me to find out some employment for his son Mahendra who has just passed his B. Com. examination. I could think of nothing at all but of writing to you and recommending him to you. I can assure you that he is a brilliant, hard-working and honest chap and if you can do something for him and get him employed in your firm, I shall consider it a personal favour.

I hope you will excuse me for the trouble that I have given to you.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

I am,
Yours truly,
A. B. C.

54.

"A fine opportunity for a tour to South India during the October Vacation. Arrangement of a special train. For further particulars write to Deccan Agency Ltd., 55, Dadabhai Road, Bombay. 1." Letter to the above agency to get further particulars.

Shanti Kutir,
Camp Road,
Nagpur, 5th Sept., 1963.

To

The Manager,
Deccan Agency Ltd..
55, Dadabhai Road, Fort,
Bombay, 1.

Sir,

I have read your advertisement in the "Times of India" of to-day regarding the tour to South India arranged by you.

My younger brother and I wish to join the tour. Hence please let me know the date of commencement of the tour, its duration, places to be visited by tourists and the total charges per head for the whole tour. If you have printed a pamphlet, please send it to me at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.

55.

A letter by a person to the Railway authorities complaining about a consignment received in damaged condition by a firm of which he is the Proprietor.

Karad, 20th August, 1963.

From

Bharat Cloth Stores,
Tower Chowk,
Karad.

To

The Chief Traffic Manager,
Central Railway,
Bori Bunder,
Bombay.

Sir,

Re : Goods damaged in transit.

I ordered four boxes of finished mill-cloth from Bombay and they were despatched to me carefully packed, by a railway parcel under your railway receipt No. E 277063 dated 10-8-63. When I received them I found that the boxes were broken open and a large portion of the goods was seriously damaged. In one box, many costly sarees were torn, while in the other thirty-five woollen-pieces were spoiled with dirt and marks of oil and tar. It is not possible to realize the full price of these damaged goods in the market.

The goods were damaged in transit and the damages are estimated to be Rs. 2,500/-.

I have, therefore, to request you to pay the said amount of damages at your earliest convenience and oblige.

I remain,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.
Proprietor
Bharat Cloth Stores.

56.

A letter from a dealer of electrical goods to an old customer, drawing his attention to lowered prices and better quality of goods available in the market.

Prakash Electricals,
796, Laxmi Road,
Poona, 17th October, 1963.

Dear Sir,

This is just to remind you of our shop, lest you should forget it.

You have been our regular customer for a number of years and we received orders from you twice or thrice every year. But we are sorry to find that there is so far no order from you during this year.

You will be glad to know that we have a big stock of all electrical goods. At the same time it will interest you to learn that prices of these goods are lowered and the quality of the goods is better.

In view of this we hope to receive your esteemed order during the Diwali days.

Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.

57.

A letter by a person to the Postmaster of the Post Office of his place complaining about the inconveniences caused to him by late delivery of his letters to his new address even though he had informed the authorities about the change of address.

Keshav Sadan,
Police Lines,
Sholapur, 10th June, 1963.

To
The Postmaster,
Sholapur.

Sir,

Re : Late delivery of letters.

A fortnight ago I changed my house from Mill Road to

the above address. On the day I changed my house, I informed the authorities concerned about the change of my address and requested them to send all my letters to the above address.

I am sorry to say that inspite of these instructions, the postman does not deliver my letters in time. First of all he goes to my old address and then transfers them to another postman,

The late delivery of letters has caused me a lot of inconvenience during these few days.

Please, therefore, instruct the postman to deliver my letters in time.

Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.

58.

A radio dealer writes a letter to a prospective customer inviting him to visit his show-room and gives a few details about his specialities.

Gandharva Radio Hall,
Subhas Road,
Nagpur, 8th October, 1963.

To
Shri S. M. Patwardhan,
73, Gokhale Road,
Nagpur.

Dear Sir,

I have learnt from your friend Shri N. M. Naik, our customer, that you wish to purchase a radio of high quality and that he has recommended my firm's name to you.

In view of this, I cordially invite you to visit my show-room on any day during business hours.

There is a vast variety of radios in my show-room. You can select any of them. After selecting a radio, you can keep it for trial at your place for three days. Again the aerial will be fixed

by me in your house free of charge. I offer one more advantage. For a period of one year I shall charge nothing for repairs.

I hope you will find these specialities attractive, and will visit my show-room during the course of the next week.

Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.
Proprietor.

59.

A letter from a person to the postmaster of his city stating that he has not received the acknowledgement of a money order which was sent to his friend a fortnight ago.

Palm Grove,
Marine Drive,
Bombay, 17th March, 1964.

To

The Presidency Postmaster,
General Post Office,
Bombay.

Sir,

Re : Money order receipt No. 26089 dated 2-3-64.

On 2nd March, 1964 I sent through Kalbadevi Post Office a money order of Rs. 50/- to my friend, Mr. J. H. Nadkarni at Delhi. The number of the receipt given by the post office is 26089. Though it is more than a fortnight I wonder why I have not yet received its acknowledgement.

I shall be obliged to you if you kindly inquire into the matter. I am rather anxious about it, because I have not heard anything about it from my friend.

Kindly make inquiries and let me know of it as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.

60.

A letter from a person to the Health Officer of the Municipality of his town, urging the necessity of a small garden for children.

Station Road,
Vijaynagar, 5th October, 1963.

To
The Health Officer,
Town Municipality,
Vijaynagar.

Sir,

I consider it my duty to draw your attention to the growing need of having some place for recreation for the children of our town. There are not less than 500 school going children below the age of 14 in our town. Some of them go to the library, but most of them remain confined to their houses for want of a good place of recreation.

I, therefore, suggest that our Municipality should prepare a garden for children.

In crowded cities like Bombay and Poona, their respective Municipalities have set a part special recreation grounds for children. It will mean some expense, but the benefits will be many.

Hoping that you will consider this suggestion favourably,

I am,
Yours faithfully,
X.Y.Z.

61.

A letter by a person to the station master of his place asking him for particulars about the facilities that can be given to a party of fifty students going on an excursion to South India.

Ganesh Bhuvan, 3rd floor,
Ganpati Chowk,
Poona, 16th September, 1963.

To

The Station Master,
Poona.

Sir,

Re. : Facilities for South India Tour.

A party of fifty students of N. J. High School including me has decided to go on a tour of South India during the ensuing October Vacation. We wish to travel via Guntkal and have prepared a plan of visiting Madras, Madurai, Rameshwar, Coimbatore, Mysore, Bangalore, etc. It will take about a month to visit these places.

Will you please let me know what facilities the railway authorities can grant us over and above the concession rates in tickets ? We wish to start on the 1st of October. An early reply will highly oblige.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
L. M. N.

62.

A person has left a suit-case in a railway carriage. The case has neither his initials on it nor his name on any one of the articles inside it. He writes a letter to the railway concerned to find it.

72, Panchvati,
Nasik, 17th January, 1964.

To

The Traffic Superintendent,
Central Railway,
Bori Bunder, Bombay.

Sir,

Re. : My suit-case left in the Punjab Mail on 16-1-64.

While travelling yesterday in the Punjab Mail from Agra to Nasik I left my suit-case in a compartment through oversight. Unfortunately, the suit-case does not bear my name. Hence it

would be difficult to identify it. But to get over this difficulty I may say that the bag is of green colour and $16'' \times 24''$ in size. There is a half-torn green label at its bottom and a red cross on one of its sides. A small string of blue colour is attached to the handle.

If such a suit-case has been found in the train on its arrival at the Bori Bunder Station, please send it to me at he above address at my expense and oblige.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble,

I am,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.

63.

A letter by a person to his neighbour, whose gramophone, played all hours of day and night, is a nuisance to him.

Sadashiv Building,
3rd floor,
V. P. Road,
Bombay, 10th April, 1964.

Dear Mr. Deshpande,

Please excuse me for writing this letter to you instead of conveying my message orally. In an oral talk on a delicate topic like this, one is likely to get excited. Hence I have chosen this way.

During the last few months the members of my family and I have been put to great suffering by your gramophone which is played by you and the members of your family at all odd hours of day and night. So far we have suffered this hardship without speaking a word. But, as you are aware, my sister is lying ill in bed. Still the gramophone is being played as usual.

I do not wish to curtail your rights or liberty. But as you

live, you must let others live. This does not mean that you should stop playing the gramophone. All I wish to say is that when you think of your pleasure, you should keep in mind our pain. I am sure you will take this letter in the spirit in which it is written.

Yours truly,
A. B. C.

64.

A letter by a tenant to his lanlord, asking him to carry out certain urgent repairs in his house and to have the whole house white-washed.

Durga Sadan,
Near Kismat Talkies,
Sangli, 10th June, 1963.

To

V. M. Joglekar, Esqr.,
Asha Cottage,
Station Road,
Sangli.

Dear Sir,

I have to draw your attention to the following urgent repairs in your Durga Sadan occupied by me as your monthly tenant :-

1. The tap in the kitchen has been leaking for the last two days.

2. The roof on the first fioor of the house is damaged and may fall down at any time.

3. A step of the stair-case is broken.

I shall be highly obliged if you will, at your earliest convenience, send your plumber to my place to carry out these repairs.

Moreover the house has not been white-washed for the last three years. Kindly get it white-washed before the monsoon sets in and oblige.

Yours truly,
X. Y. Z.

65.

A bookseller in Bombay is supplying foreign books and magazines to smaller booksellers in the districts. He writes a letter to one such bookseller, regretting his inability to execute an order for certain books and magazines and explaining his reasons.

295, International House,
Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Fort,
Bombay, 17th April, 1964.

To

Kulkarni & Co.,
Booksellers,
Opp. Post Office,
Savantwadi.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your order No. nil, dated 10–4–64 for certain American books and magazines, we are sorry to inform you that it will not be possible for us to execute it in the present circumstances.

As you very well know there are restrictions on the import of goods from America. Again dollars are not easily available. Hence we are not able to get enough American books and magazines to satisfy the needs of all our customers.

We, however, assure you that as soon as we get enough supplies, we shall inform you.

Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.
Proprietor.

66.

A distributor of bicycles and their spare parts writes a letter about 15 lines to a firm of manufacturers of bicycles and their/

parts in England to favour him with the sole agency for the distribution of their products in the Indian Union.

Bombay, 12th March, 1964.

From

Standard Cycle Corporation,
434, Girgaum Road,
Bombay, (India).

To

Raleigh Brothers Ltd.,
105, East End,
London.

Gentlemen,

Re : Sole agency for the sale of your cycles in the Indian Union.

You must have already despatched 500 cycles of 'Raleigh Brand' in response to our order No. 2265/R dated 25th February, 1964.

In view of the encouraging sales of your cycles through our firm, we are tempted to request you to favour us by giving us the sole agency for the distribution of your cycles and their spare-parts in the Indian Union.

We guarantee the minimum sale of one lakh cycles per year. Moreover to push the sales of your cycles we shall open branches at Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

On account of our wide experience in this line spreading over a period of 25 years and because of our good connections with almost all the distributors of cycles in the Indian Union, we are sure of having a very good market for your cycles.

We hope you will consider our request favourably.

Thanking you in anticipation and assuring you of our full co-operation,

We are,
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.
Proprietor, Standard Cycle Corporation.

67.

A circular letter of about 15 lines by a merchant, announcing the establishment of new business.

Tardeo,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1964.

Dear Customers,

We are glad to announce the establishment of our new business namely "Your Own Provision Stores" quite adjacent to our grain-shop.

There was a great need of such a store in this locality. Many of you had suggested to us to open such a store and had even assured us of your co-operation.

Every article of daily use is available from our shop at wholesale rate.

The quality of all the goods is the best, because we personally go to the market and select the best stuff. As we make daily purchases, goods in our shop are always fresh.

We offer you one more benefit. We shall give you a yearly rebate of 5% at the end of the year if your purchases amount to more than Rs. 100/-during the year.

Treat our shop as your own and help us to help you.

Assuring you of our best services,

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.
X. Y. Z.
Proprietors :
Your Own Provisio

68.

A letter from a bookseller in Poona ordering 1000 copies of a Hindi book from its publisher in Bombay.

73, Laxmi Road,
Poona, 17th April, 1964.

To

National Publishers,
Girgaum Road,
Bombay.

Sirs,

We have already received a parcel of books from you.

Kindly send by railway parcel 1000 copies of "New Hindi Composition" recently published by you. As we are buying this book in quantity, we hope you will give us a decent commission. To be frank, we are trying, our best to push the sales of all your books in our city.

You may send the railway receipt through Maharashtra Bank as usual.

Assuring you of our best co-operation,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.

69.

B. S. Joshi has written a letter to Nadkarni & Co., complaining that the clock recently bought by him from their shop does not give satisfactory service. A suitabie reply from Nadkarni & Co. to B. S. Joshi.

Bombay, 10th July, 1964.

From

Nadkarni & Co.,
37, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Fort, Bombay, 1.

To

B. S. Joshi, Esq.,
76, Station Road,
Kolhapur.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 6th inst. we are sorry to know that the clock recently bought by you from us does not give you satisfactory service.

We have sold thousands of clocks of this type and have not received any complaint so far. All that we can say at this stage is that either the clock must have fallen, or somebody must have handled it roughly, or you must not be winding it regularly.

However, you may send the clock to us along with the cash memo, and we shall put it right.

Assuring you of our best attention,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.
Manager

70.

The manager of a firm writes a circular letter offering for sale a new variety of watches.

Continental Watch Co.,
25, Phirozshah Mehta Road,
Bombay, 10th September, 1963.

Sir,

We are glad to inform you that we have received a large stock of a new variety of watches.

They are shock-proof, water-proof and dust-proof. There is a self-winding arrangement in them and you have not to worry about winding them. They ring the alarm bell at the fixed time.

These watches are wonderful. They are imported for the first time to India. And the prices are very low varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.

You are requested to pay a visit to our showroom to have a glance at this new variety of watches.

Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.
Manager.

71.

A student's first poem appeared in his school magazine. His old neighbour has written a letter of congratulations. A letter of thanks to him.

Suman House,
Budhwar Peth,
Kolhapur, 11th November, 1963.

Dear Mr. Kelkar,

I thank you very much for your kind letter congratulating me on my entry in the field of literature.

You have called me a "budding poet." I do not know how far I deserve this praise. But I shall try my best to be worthy of it.

I may inform you that my two poems will soon appear in the two famous magazines of our language. I shall send them to you for your opinion.

Yours truly,
A.

72.

A person's firm deals in spare-parts of motor-cars. A letter to customers announcing the opening of a branch at Bangalore.

National Automobiles,
77, Gandhi Road,
Bangalore, 1st January, 1964.

Sir,

Here is good news for you in the beginning of the new year.

We were aware that spare-parts of many cars were not available in this city and you had to go to other cities to buy them. In order to relieve you of this hardship we have opened a branch in this city.

We stock brand-new spare-parts of English, American and Indian cars of all types. The prices are competitive and

reasonable. Even tubes and tyres of different types are available from our shop.

Expecting your esteemed orders and assuring you of our best service,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.
Proprietor,
National Automobiles.

73.

The manager of a book-depot replies to a customer stating that the books ordered by him would be supplied after a fortnight.

C. Jamnadas & Co.,
Princess St.,
Bombay, 2.
2nd January, 1964.

To
R. M. Shinde, Esq.,
Gokhale Street,
Sangli.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 29-12-63 we are sorry to inform you that the books ordered by you are not available in the market.

As you are our regular customer we made necessary inquiries as to when they would be available. We have learnt that all those books would be available after fifteen days. Please let us know if we should send you those books after a fortnight.

Assuring you of our prompt services,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.
Manager.

74.

A firm had sent samples to S. Mahendra & Co. They have promised to push the sales of the goods. A letter of thanks by the firm.

M. Patil & Co.
Gandhi Road,
Nagpur, 5th January, 1964.

To
S. Mahendra & Co,
Dadabhai Road,
Fort, Bombay, 1.

Dear Sirs,

We are in receipt of your letter No. Ms/109/63 dated the 3rd inst. and are thankful to you for your favourable reply.

As you have liked the samples, please let us have your esteemed order at an early date.

We accept the trade-terms proposed by you in your said letter. You will be glad to know that we are more interested in pushing the sales of our goods than in making big profits.

We assure you that we shall always take care to supply you the best quality. All your orders will be promptly executed.

Awaiting your first order,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
M. Patil & Co.

75.

A person has opened a book-shop. A circular letter to schools, colleges and libraries informing them of this and requesting them to buy goods from his shop.

Janata Pustak Bhandar,
Girgaum Road,
Bombay, 17th December, 1963.

Sir,

I am glad to inform you that I have recently opened the above book-shop to meet the growing needs of the people.

The shop is fully stocked with all types of school and college books of all languages–English, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, etc. There are also big stocks of literary books such as novels, poetry books, plays, etc.

There is an efficient staff to execute orders promptly.

Principals of schools and colleges and managements of libraries are requested to patronise this new shop where every book of their choice will be supplied at reasonable and competitive rate.

Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.
Proprietor.

76.

A person has secured an agency of fountainpens. A circular letter to merchants informing them of this.

National Fountainpen Depot,
Narayan Peth,
Poona, 7th November, 1963.

Sir,

We are glad to inform you that we have been appointed agents for the sale of "Master" fountainpens by its manufacturers.

We stock all its varieties n different colours.

The trade-terms are the same as were offered by the manu-..urers. A fountainpen dealers are requested to send their orders for the above fountainpens to us.

Nowadays these fountainpens have become very popular and there is a great demand for them. Hence we request you to send your order soon. On our part, we assure you of the prompt execution of orders.

Yours faithfully,
Proprietor.

77.

A circular letter by a merchant to all his customers offering goods at a special price.

General Stores,
Veer Nariman Road,
Bombay, 10th December, 1963.

Dear Customers,

Here is a new offer to you—an offer which is rarely made by any one else.

It is not merely a grand sale or a clearance sale. It is more than this.

This is the Silver Jubilee Year of our Store and hence we wish to increase the fund of goodwill of our customers to the highest level. For this purpose we have reduced the price of our goods by 50%.

The sale is open from to-day till the end of this month.

All of you are invited to take full advantage of this opportunity. Buy a thing of your choice at a rock-bottom price and and keep us always in mind when you think of shopping.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. M.
Manager.

78.

A customer of a merchant has complained that the leaves of tea supplied to him were of an inferior quality. He writes a suitable reply to it.

NATIONAL TEA CO.

73, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Fort, Bombay, 1.
17th March, 1964.

To

Messrs. Kulkarni & Co.,
Tower chowk,
Nagpur.

Sirs,

With reference to your letter dated the 10th inst. we are sorry to learn that you found the quality of tea supplied by us inferior.

We assure you that we always stock superior quality of tea. But sometimes producers of tea send a chest or two of inferior quality with chests of superior quality. Generally we spot out such chests and send them back. But it seems through oversight a chest of inferior quality r emained with us and it has been sent to you.

If you cannot sell this tea on your side, please send it back to us. Or if you like you may sell it, and we shall give you reasonable reduction in price at the time of making accounts.

Assuring you of our best cooperation,

We remain,
Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.
Manager.

79.

Some type-writers were despatched by a Bombay firm to another firm according to its order. Three of them did not work properly. A letter complaining about it with a request to replace them.

UNIVERSAL TYPEWRITERS

Laxmi Road,
Poona,
10th November, 1963.

To

Typo-Mechano Ltd.,
Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay, 1.

Gentlemen,

Re: Supply of typewriters under your invoice No. 2347 dated 20-10-63.

Some time back we ordered out fifteen typewriters manufactured by you. They were sent to us by you under your above invoice.

We received them two days ago and took a trial. After careful tests we find that three of them do not work properly. It is not possible for us to set them right.

We have, therefore, to request you to replace them by sending other type-writers.

Please let us know what we should do with the defective typewriters. Should we send them back to you ?

Expecting an early reply,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.

80.

A retail dealer writes a letter to a wholesale dealer in Bombay requesting him to send cloth of different varieties worth Rs. 2,500.

Cloth Market,
Karad,
20th October, 1963.

To

R. Apte & Co.,
Chandra Chowk,
Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay, 2.

Sirs,

You must have already despatched the cloth ordered by us in our earlier letter. Now please despatch the following pieces of cloth at your earliest convenience and oblige :—

1. 25 pairs of Finlay Mill dhoties (Bhagyodaya Brand)
2. 5 pieces of Standard Mill white coating (Sun Brand)
3. 5 pieces of Century Mill shirting (Ambassador)
4. 5 pieces of Kohinoor Mill Sharkskin cloth

5. 25 pairs of Bombay Dyeing Mill coloured bedsheets.

The value of these goods will be about Rs. 2,500.

Please send the goods by a passenger train and send the R/R through Central Bank of India Ltd.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
M. N. P.
Proprietor,
Fashion House.

81.

A dealer in watches writes to National Watch Co., Calcutta for their terms and a copy of their catalogue.

Tip-Top Watch Co.,
75, Gandhi Road,
Sangli, 5th June, 1964.

To

National Watch Co.,
25, Clive Row,
Calcutta.

Sirs,

I have heard much about your firm and wish to establish business connections with you.

Kindly therefore quote your trade terms regarding the sale of watches, so that I can send an order. Please also send a copy of the latest catalogue printed by you.

On getting these things from you, I shall send an order for watches, if the terms are found suitable.

Expecting an early reply,

I am,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.
Proprietor.

82.

A letter by a manufacturer to the Advertising Manager of a newspaper, requesting him to insert an advertisement in the Saturday issue for the new fountainpens.

Sunbeam Manufacturers,
7, Industrial Colony,
Poona, 10th October, 1963.

To

The Advertising Manager,
The Times of India,
Bombay.

Sir,

Re : Insertion of an advertisement.

We have recently manufactured a new type of fountainpens known as "Sunbeam Fountainpens". As we are putting them in the market on Saturday the 17th inst., kindly insert the accompanying advertisement for them in your paper of that day in a prominent place and oblige. The size of the advertisement should be 4" × 6".

You may send the bill immediately thereafter and we shall forward a cheque of that amount.

Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.
Proprietor.

83.

A merchant wishes to start a new store of plastic goods. A letter by him to the Manager, National Plastic Works. Bhandup, Bombay, requesting him to send samples, and quote prices and terms.

Adarsh Plastic Store,
Pant Road,
Kolhapur, 1st October, 1963.

To

The Manager,
National Plastic Works,
Bhandup,
Bombay.

Sir,

I wish to start a new store of plastic goods at the above address from 18th inst. The shop is already rented. It is in the centre of the city and hence there are bright prospects of selling plastic goods here.

I, therefore, request you to send the samples of plastic goods manufactured by you together with a printed price-list. Please also quote your trade-terms.

On receipt of all these I shall order your goods.

Expecting an early reply,

I am,
Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.
Proprietor.

84.

A person placed an order for some books with a bookseller some time back. He has heard nothing from him so far. He sends him a reminder stating therein the contents of his previous letter.

Kamla Bhuvan,
Joshi Street.
Igatpuri, 6th October, 1963.

To

National Book Centre,
Hospital Road,
Poona.

Sirs,

A month ago I sent you an order for supplying some books by my letter dated 6-9-63. I am sorry to say that so far I have neither received the books nor have I received any letter from you.

This is just to remind you of my said letter. Therein I requested you to send me the following books by V. P. P. :—

1. Autobiography of Gandhiji.
2. ,, of Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. Geetanjali By Tagore.
4. One World By Windell Wilkie.
5. Road to Prosperity By Agrawal

Please send these books at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
M. N. P.

85.

A person has received a radio set from a firm in Bombay, but he finds that it does not work properly. He writes a letter of complaint to the firm and requests it to replace it.

77, Kirti Bhuvan,
Main Bazaar,
Kalyan, 15th February, 1964.

To

Tomco Radio Corporation,
161, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Fort, Bombay, 1.

Sir,

I received last week a Tomco Radio Model No. 464 from you under your bill No. 3421 dated 6–2–64. During this whole week I have taken its trial. But I am sorry to inform you that its performance is far from satisfactory. Its reception is not upto the mark. Even my friends who have heard it find its working defective. In view of this I request you to replace it by a better radio set. Let me know if I may send it to you there or may give it to some radio dealer in this city.

Expecting an early reply,

I am,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.

86.

A school writes a letter to National Sports Co. that the articles recently supplied by them are of inferior quality. A suitable reply from National Sports Co.

75, Mahatma Gandhi Rd.,
Fort,
Bombay, 10th December, 1963.

To
The Principal,
Union High School,
Kelkar Road,
Poona.

Dear Sir,

We are in due receipt of your letter No. 275/N dated the 6th instant and are sorry to note its contents.

Your school has been our regular customer and hence we would never supply you articles of inferior quality. At the same time we have full faith in you. There is some mistake somewhere. Either our clerk has wrongly mixed the orders of various customers or our packing peon has mixed the parcels.

Anyway, we request you to send the articles back to us at our cost and we shall send you the articles of superior quality.

Assuring you of our best cooperation,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.
Partner,
National Sports Co.

87.

Rapid Cycle Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi, has agreed to supply 200 bicycles to Supreme Cycle Mart, Camp, Poona, within 3

months. Now the former finds it difficult to supply the bicycles within the fixed time. A letter from the former to the latter to extend the time of delivery.

Delhi, 10th October, 1963.

From

Rapid Cycle Co.,
Chandni Chowk,
Delhi.

To

Supreme Cycle Mart,
Camp,
Poona.

Dear Sirs,

As you know very well, by our letter dated 10th August we have agreed to supply you 200 Lion Brand bicycles by 10th November of the current year.

Unfortunately owing to a prolonged strike in the manufacturers' factory, they have shown their inability to supply us the required bicycles.

Even in this situation we have procured 100 bicycles from the market and they will be despatched to you soon.

For the balance, please extend the time for a month or so. We hope by that time the strike situation will improve.

Hoping to be excused for the delay,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.
Partner

88.

Premier Sports Stores, Main Road, Nasik are holding their annual sale in the current month. A person wants to take advantage of it. He writes a letter to them asking for their catalogue.

Poornima House,
Station Road,
Jalgaon, 5th December, 1963.

To

Manager,
Premier Sports Stores,
Main Road,
Nasik.

Sir,

I have learnt from newspapers that your firm is holding an annual sale of the sports materials during the current month.

As we have recently started a sports club, we want to order some sports materials.

Please send me the catalogue of materials offered for sale at the above address at your earliest convenience. On receiving it we shall send you an order.

Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.

89.

A person writes to his family doctor requesting him to call at his place, stating who is ill and the nature of his illness.

Vidyut Bldg.,
Tilak Road,
Poona, 18th February, 1964.

My Dear Dr. Deshpande,

I had been to your dispensary yesterday. But I was informed by your compounder that you had gone to Lonavala and would return within a day.

I shall thank you if you call at my place at your earliest convenience to examine my younger brother who has been lying

ill for the last three days. He has got high fever and vomits three or four times a day.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble,

I am,
Yours truly,
X.

90.

A person received some sports articles from Messrs. Deccan Sports, Poona. In the bill the prices charged are higher than those quoted previously. A suitable letter to them.

93, Krishna Kunj,
Gandhi Road,
Pandharpur, 17th January, 1964.

To

Messrs. Deccan Sports,
Station Road,
Poona.

Dear Sirs,

Today, I have received a parcel of sports materials sent by you under my order. I have also received by separate post your bill No. 154/B dated 13-1-64 for these materials.

On going through the bill and checking the prices of materials, I am surprised to find that you have charged higher prices for all the materials than quoted previously by you in your letter to me dated 6-12-63.

I fail to understand how this has happened. Perhaps your clerk must have made a mistake.

In view of this please send me a revised bill as per the prices quoted by you in your letter of 6-12-63. On receipt of it, I shall send you a cheque for the full amount.

Expecting an early reply,

I am,
Yours faithfully,
X.

91.

A letter from a retail dealer to a wholesale dealer to send 50 bicycles stating sizes and varieties.

Supreme Cycle Mart,
Main Road,
Nasik, 20th April, 1964.

To
Kohinoor Cycle Corporation,
64, Girgaum Road,
Bombay, 4.

Sirs,

Re : Order for 50 bicycles.

We have received the parcel of thirty bicycles sent by you.

Please send fifty more bicycles of the following sizes and varieties :—

20 Sen-Raleigh ladies bicycles of 48".

10 Hind Cycles of 56" for males.

20 Atlas Cycles of 56" for males.

As they are urgently required, please send them by railway parcel. We shall send you the cheque immediately on receiving your bill.

Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.
Partner.

92.

A wholesale dealer in sports materials writes a letter to a retail dealer for settlement of a bill. The latter sends a reply stating why the payment was delayed and encloses a cheque.

Allied Sports Co.,
76, College Road,
Poona.
10th October, 1963.

To
Deccan Sports Co.,
126, Dhobi Talao,
Bombay 2.

Sirs,

We are thankful to you for reminding us of your bill No. 727 dated 16-8-63 for Rs. 525/- which has remained unpaid.

We are really sorry for this strange oversight on the part our new filing clerk. He filed your bill in the file of paid bil This was the reason for delay in settling your bill.

Our cheque for Rs. 525/- of even date drawn on the Ban of Maharashtra Ltd. is sent herewith. Please acknowledge the receipt and oblige.

Hoping to be excused for the delay in payment,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.
Partner

93.

A letter to the Municipality of your city complaining about the bad condition of roads.

81, Girgaum Road,
Bombay, 6th May, 1964.

To

The Commissioner,
Bombay Municipal Corporation,
Bombay.

Sir,

I beg to draw your attention to the bad condition of roads in our city.

Many roads are dug up for one reason or another and people find it difficult to walk. There are big pot-holes in the roads and hence cars and buses get jerks.

Again owing to bad condition of roads there is crowding on every road. Hence we find great hardship.

If this state of affairs continues in monsoon, our lot will be worst. I may say that bad roads have spoiled the name of Bombay which was once called "Bombay—the beautiful."

I hope you will take quick measures to improve the roads of our city.

Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.

E.

Letters to The Editors of Newspapers

94.

A letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining about the inconvenience of third class railway passengers.

To

The Editor,

The Free Press Journal,

Fort, Bombay 1.

Sir,

I shall be highly obliged if you kindly publish the following few lines in your esteemed paper :

Of late there has been a good deal of criticism about the pitiable lot of the third class passengers in our railways.

A visit to any third class compartment will show that it is extremely dirty and shabby. Wooden benches provided for passengers are so narrow and uncomfortable that it is difficult to sit there at a stretch even for an hour. It is impossible to sleep on any one of them, without keeping half of the body out of it. Every compartment is generally overcrowded. We find passengers, including women with children in their arms, helplessly standing in the gangway or dozing on their luggage. Even the lights are dim.

Those who have to change trains at night have no waiting rooms to shelter them.

I appeal to you and your readers to agitate this matter until the authorities set matters right.

Yours truly,
X. Y. Z.

Sangli, 28th January, 1964.

95.

A letter to the editor of a newspaper urging the necessity discipline in students.

To

The Editor,
The Times of India,
Bombay.

Sir,

It is regrettable to note that there is utter lack of discipline in the students of to-day. In the name of liberty most of them behave as they like. It is painful to note that some of them do not behave well in the presence of their elders, teachers and superiors. This is so widespread that our Prime Minister had to utter a note of warning against it.

Students are the future citizens of tomorrow. Absence of discipline in them will make them unworthy citizens and hopeless leaders. Moreover, the poison of indiscipline will spoil the fountain of our national life.

Poona,
14th Feb., 1964.

Yours, etc.
Disciplinarian

F.

Applications

96.

"Wanted for the upcountry a capable hand well-up in correspondence and accounts for the post of a clerk. Apply with testimonials, stating qualifications, age, etc. to Box No. 55, the 'Times of India', Bombay." A letter in reply to the above advertisement.

Kamla Building,
Near Bus Stand,
Nasik, 17th June, 1964.

To

The Advertiser,
Box No. 55, The Times of India,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have read in to-day's "Times of India" your advertisement inviting applications for the post of a clerk in your firm. I beg to offer myself as a candidate for it.

I am a citizen of the Indian Union and my age is 19. I passed the S. S. C. Examination in 1962 with good marks securing distinction in Mathematics and 57 percent marks in English. After that I appeared in the L. C. C. Examination and stood second among the successful candidates. I obtained the highest number of marks in Accountancy. Though I have not passed any examination in type-writing, yet I have a good deal of practice in it.

I had the good fortune to serve as a clerk for some time in Messrs. Nadkarni & Co.—the well-known publishers of Poona.

I expect a salary of Rs. 100/- per month.

I enclose herewith the copies of testimonials from the Headmaster of my school and from Messrs. Nadkarni & Co. I also enclose the copy of my L. C. C. diploma.

If you are pleased to select me for the post, I shall spare no pains to give you entire satisfaction.

Hoping for a favourable reply,

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
X. Y. Z.

97.

Impex India Ltd. have advertised the post of a typist. An application for that post.

Vasant Nivas,
Room No. 19,
3rd floor,
Girgaum Rd.,
Bombay, 4,
27th March, 196

To

Impex India Ltd.,
Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay, 1.

Sirs,

I have read your advertisement in the Times of India of to-day regarding a vacancy for the post of a typist in your firm. I beg to apply for that post.

My age at present is 22 and I have been working as a typist in a paper merchant's office for the last two years.

As for my qualifications I have passed the S. S. C. Examination in 1960 and have passed type-writing diploma examination.

My present speed is 50 words per minute. I send her with the copies of testimonials for your perusal.

If you select me for the post I shall try my best to satisfy you. I expect a salary of Rs. 125 per month.

Expecting an early interview,

I am,
Your most obedient servant,
X. Y. Z.

98.

A firm wants an accounts clerk with a knowledge of Arithmetic, English and invoicing and insists on regular attendance. A letter of application for the post.

Geeta Sadan,
Laxmi Road,
Poona, 17th June, 1964.

To

Messrs. P. Sathe & Co.
135, Girgaum Rd.,
Bombay 4.

Sirs,

I have read your advertisement in "Navbharat" about the post of a clerk in your firm.

I am a resident of Poona and my age at present is 23. Five years ago I passed S. S. C. Examination with first class marks,

securing 90 marks in Arithmetic and 65 marks in English. Thereafter I completed D. Com. course. I have been serving for the last two years as an invoice clerk in Bhagwat & Co., cloth merchants, Poona.

As for attendance, I shall be quite regular as I have been here.

If you select me for the post, I shall try my best to satisfy you in every respect.

Hoping to be favoured,

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
X. Y. Z.

G.

Invitations.

Informal invitation.

Inviting a friend on the occasion of the birthday.

9, Kalyan,
10th June, 1964.

My dear Mr. Patil,

I shall be pleased if you attend the tea-party tomorrow, Sunday, 14th June, at 6–30 p. m. in celebration of my younger brother, Narayan's birthday. It will be a party of a few selected friends. I am sure you will be good enough to come.

Yours sincerely,
X. Y. Z.

A reply accepting the invitation.

Kalyan, 10th June, 1964.

My dear Friend,

I have great pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to the tea-party, on Sunday, the 14th inst. at 6–30 p. m. It is very kind of you to remember me on such a happy occasion.

Yours sincerely,
A. B. C.

A reply declining the invitation

Kalyan, 10th June, 1964.

My dear Friend,

Very many thanks for your kind invitation. Unfortunately, I shall have to leave this place for Poona, on my father's urgent business by to-morrow morning. Hence I regret I shall not be able to attend the tea-party. I wish your brother many happy returns of the day.

Yours sincerely,
A. B. C.

Formal invitation.

An invitation to dinner and replies.

Mr. Gopal Govind Kale requests the pleasure of the company of Mr. Satish Joshi to dinner on the 10th instant at 8 p. m.

R. S. V. P.*
Gandhi Road,
Nagpur, 7th January, 1964.

A reply accepting the invitation

Mr. Satish Joshi has great pleasure in accepting the kind invitation of Mr. Gopal Govind Kale to dinner at 8 p. m. on the 10th instant.

12, Gokhale Road,
Nagpur, 8th January, 1964.

A reply declining the invitation.

Mr. Satish Joshi thanks Mr. Gopal Govind Kale for his kind invitation to dinner at 8 p. m. on the 10th instant, but regrets that owing to other previous engagement, he is unable to accept the invitation.

12, Gokhale Road,
Nagpur, 8th January, 1964.

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*The letters R. S. V. P. stand for French words 'Repondez S'il vous P'ait', which mean 'please reply'.